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**URBAN DISTRICT
OF DENBY DALE**



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1952

BY
ERIC WARD
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

SLAITHWAITE:
A. T. GREEN & CO., CARR LANE,
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Denby Dale Urban District

LIST OF COUNCILLORS

for the year 1952

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Vice-Chairman:

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* W. H. TOWNSEND, Esq.

** Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

* Member of the Public Health Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health:

ERIC WARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

H. C. MILLIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

W. URMSON, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Divisional Health Office,
Woodville,
Scar Lane,
GOLCAR.

November, 1953.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Denby Dale Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my 6th Annual Report on the health of the Denby Dale Urban District and the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1952. The Report is the 15th since the formation of the enlarged Urban District in 1938.

Sections III, IV, and V, which deal with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Area, Housing, and the Inspection and Supervision of Food, have been compiled by the Sanitary Inspector and form a record of his work during the year.

As in previous years particulars are given in Section VII of the Report of the services provided under Part 3 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, by the West Riding County Council as the Local Health Authority.

The Adjusted Birth Rate of 13.95 shows a slight increase on the rate of 13.7 for the previous year but is low compared with 15.7 for the Administrative County and 15.3 for England and Wales. The rise in the Infant Mortality Rate noted last year has been reversed and this year's rate is less than that for 1950. A fall has also occurred in the Adjusted Death Rate, this year's figure being the same as that for 1950, but at 12.3 per 1,000 population it is still higher than that of 12.0 for the Administrative County and 11.3 for England and Wales.

There has been no unusual incidence of infectious or other diseases during the year. Again, for the 6th year in succession, no confirmed cases of Diphtheria have occurred. This happy position can only be maintained if parents take full advantage of the facilities provided for the immunisation of young children.

Housing continues to be one of the major problems of the District and it is disappointing to report that a smaller number of schemes for improvement grants under the Housing Act, 1949, have been approved than in the previous year.

Difficulties have again been experienced regarding the water supply at Emley but it is hoped that with completion in the near future of the Digley Reservoir by the Huddersfield Corporation these troubles will soon be at an end.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and all Members of the Council for their continued support, and to record my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation given by the Clerk and other officials of the Council. In particular my thanks are due to Mr. W. Urmson, your Sanitary Inspector, for his invaluable help and loyal co-operation at all times.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ERIC WARD,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1. General Statistics.

Area in Acres	10,165
Enumerated Population (Census, 1951)	9,651
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1951)	9,607
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1952)	9,585
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1952	3,272
Rateable Value (31st March, 1953)	£38,582
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (March, 1953) ...	£150

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Live Births:				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...		66	58	124
Illegitimate	...	...		1	—	1
Total	...	...	...	67	58	125

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population: 13.04

Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population: 13.95

Still Births:				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...		1	2	3
Illegitimate	...	...		—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	1	2	3

Rate per 1,000 of total (live and still) births: 23.44.

Deaths. (Males 62, Females 69)	131
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	13.67
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	12.30
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	Nil

Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:

				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...		2	1	3
Illegitimate	...	...		—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	2	1	3

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	24.00
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	24.19
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil

Death Rate per 1,000 population from:

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Nil
All forms of Tuberculosis	Nil
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	0.52
Cancer	2.09
Infective and Parasitic Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis but including Syphilis and other V.D.)	Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (children under 2 years of age) ...	Nil
Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under 2 years of age per 1,000 births	Nil

Section I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

The Denby Dale Urban District was formed under the Yorkshire West Riding County Review of 1938, by the amalgamation of the former Urban Districts of Clayton West, Denby and Cumberworth, Emley, and Skelmanthorpe. It is very varied in character with well wooded valleys and bleak uplands rising to 1,000 feet above sea level.

The principal industry is the manufacture of various kinds of textiles, but there are also several small coal mines, clay pits, stone quarries, and fire-clay works. In addition, agriculture, principally dairy farming, provides employment for a number of the inhabitants.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-1952 was 9,585, as compared with 9,607 at mid-1951. This decrease, together with the increase of 6 deaths over births, shows that some 16 of the population have moved to other areas.

Comparability Factors.

Area comparability factors in respect of Births and Deaths have been supplied by the Registrar-General, and for your district these are 1.07 and 0.90 respectively. These are factors by which the crude birth and death rates should be multiplied in order to make them truly comparable with the rates for other areas.

The need for such adjustment is occasioned by the differences in the constitution of area populations as regards the proportions of their sex and age group components. The fact that your district has a comparability factor of 0.90 for deaths shows that the population contains a higher proportion of elderly people than the average area, which would in all probability result in a high crude death rate, despite the general health conditions of the population being good. The factor of 1.07 for births shows that the proportion of women in the maternal age groups is less than in the average area.

Births.

After adjustment for inward and outward transferable births, a net total of 125 live births (67 male, 58 female) was registered in the District during the year, an increase of 2 compared with the previous year.

The ADJUSTED BIRTH RATE is 13.95 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 13.70 for the previous year, 15.3 for England and Wales, 15.7 for the West Riding Administrative County, and 15.4 for the Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts.

The illegitimate live births number 1, or 0.80% of the total live births, a decrease of 1 compared with the previous year.

Stillbirths.

After adjustment for transfers, 3 stillbirths were registered during the year, the same number as in the previous year. This figure gives a rate of 23.44 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, and 0.31 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 23.81 and 0.31 respectively for 1951.

Deaths.

After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, the net total deaths registered in and assigned to the District was 131 (62 male, 69 female), a decrease of 26 on the total for the year 1951.

The ADJUSTED DEATH RATE is 12.30 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 14.71 for the previous year.

The following were the principal causes of death, in order of frequency:—

(i)	Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	...	65
(ii)	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	... ..	23
(iii)	Malignant Neoplasms	... ..	20

These 3 causes accounted for 82.44% of the total deaths. Particulars of the various causes of death and of the age and sex distribution are given in the following table:—

Causes of Death	Sex	All	0-	1-	2-	5-15-	25-	35-45-	55-65-	75-			
		Ages											
All Causes	M	62	2	...	...	1	1	2	3	5	12	26	19
	F	69	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	26	26	26
1 Tuberculosis, respira- tory	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Tuberculosis, other ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Syphilitic disease ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Diphtheria	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Whooping Cough ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Meningococcal infec- tions	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Acute poliomyelitis ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Measles	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	M	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...
	F	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Diabetes	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17 Vascular lesions of ner- vous system	M	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	4	...
	F	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	3	...
18 Coronary disease, angina	M	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6	3	...
	F	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	2	...
19 Hypertension with heart disease	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Other heart disease ...	M	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	7	...
	F	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	15	...
21 Other circulatory dis- ease	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
22 Influenza	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Pneumonia	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
24 Bronchitis	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
25 Other diseases of respir- atory system	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	M	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Congenital malforma- tions	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Other defined and ill- defined diseases ...	M	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
33 Motor vehicle accidents	M	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 All other accidents ...	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Suicide	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Homicide and opera- tions of war	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Maternal Deaths and Mortality.

There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis or other maternal causes.

Infant Mortality.

After correction for transferable deaths, there were 3 deaths (2 male, 1 female) of infants under 1 year of age, a decrease of 2 compared with the previous year. All these infants were under 4 weeks of age at the time of death.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE is 24.00 per 1,000 live births as compared with 40.65 for the previous year.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births is 24.19 as compared with 33.06 for the year 1951.

There were no deaths of illegitimate children under 1 year of age.

Comparative Statistics.

	Denby Dale Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (provisional figures)
BIRTH RATE Per 1,000 estimated population... (crude) do. (adjusted)	13.04 13.95	15.3 15.4	15.4 15.7	15.3 —
DEATH RATES All per 1,000 estimated population All Causes (Crude) All Causes (Adjusted) .. Infective and Parasitic Diseases (excl. T.B.) .. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. Other forms of Tuberculosis Respiratory Diseases (ex- cluding Tuberculosis of respiratory system) Cancer Heart and Circulatory Diseases ..	 13.67 12.30 Nil Nil Nil 0.52 2.09 6.78	 12.1 12.3 0.07 0.17 0.03 1.21 2.02 4.66	 11.5 12.0 0.07 0.16 0.03 1.15 1.92 4.35	 11.3 — * 0.21 0.03 * 1.99 *
INFANT MORTALITY	24.00	30.1	30.0	27.6
DIARRHOEA Deaths of infants under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births	Nil	*	*	*
MATERNAL MORTALITY Puerperal Sepsis Other Causes Total	Nil Nil Nil	* * 0.88	* * 0.80	* * 0.72

* Figures not available.

Section II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA Staff.

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council, but is engaged whole-time on public health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the Urban Districts of Colne Valley, Holmfirth, Kirkburton, and Meltham, and Divisional Medical Officer of Division 20 of the West Riding, which is composed of the 5 Urban Districts of which he is Medical Officer of Health.

In addition the staff consists of a full-time Sanitary Inspector, a lay assistant, a junior assistant, and a female clerk who is shared with the Surveyor and Water Engineer.

Laboratory Facilities.

All the bacteriological laboratory work required by the Health department and by General Practitioners is carried out at the Wakefield Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service, whilst samples of water for chemical examination are sent to the laboratories of Messrs. Richardson and Jaffe, Public Analysts, Bradford.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) Cases of Infectious Diseases.

The ambulance of the Isolation Hospital to which the patient is admitted is used for the removal of the patient.

(b) Cases of Sickness and Accident.

An Ambulance Service is operated by the West Riding County Council, the Denby Dale Urban District being in Ambulance Area No. 18. The principal depot for the area is situated at Huddersfield.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

General: Home Nursing is undertaken by 3 Home Nurses employed by the West Riding County Council and resident at Emley, Lower Cumberworth, and Scissett. A relief home nurse is also resident at Skelmanthorpe.

Midwifery: There are 2 full-time midwives employed by the West Riding County Council and resident at Lower Cumberworth and Skelmanthorpe.

Further details of the nursing services provided in the area will be found in Section VII of this report.

Treatment Centres, Clinics, and Hospitals.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Held on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday afternoons in Denby Dale and on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoons in Skelmanthorpe.

A weighing centre is also held at Emley on the 3rd Thursday afternoon in the month.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Until November the clinics were held monthly on the 1st Tuesday afternoon in the month at Denby Dale, and on the 3rd Tuesday afternoon in the month at Skelmanthorpe. Owing to the continued fall in attendance it was then decided to amalgamate them with the Infant Welfare Clinics and they are now held on the 1st Wednesday afternoon in the month at Denby Dale and on the 4th Wednesday afternoon in the month at Skelmanthorpe.

School Clinics.

No special School Clinics are held in the District but school-children are seen at all Infant Welfare Clinic sessions.

All the Denby Dale Clinics are held in the Victoria Memorial Hall, Denby Dale, and the Skelmanthorpe Clinics in the Wesleyan Reform Chapel, Skelmanthorpe.

Chest Clinic.

Held daily at 1, Peel Street, Huddersfield, but a prior appointment is necessary.

Venereal Diseases Clinics.

Held at York Place, New North Road, Huddersfield; Clayton Hospital, Wakefield; and the General Infirmary, Dewsbury.

Hospitals.

- (a) **Infections Diseases:** Under the National Health Service Act, Denby Dale is placed in the Leeds Regional Hospital Area, and cases of Infectious Diseases, other than Smallpox, are admitted to the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, Huddersfield.

Accommodation for cases of Smallpox is provided by the Regional Board at the Oakwell Smallpox Hospital, Birstall.

(b) General Hospitals:

Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.
County General Hospital, Wakefield.

- (c) **Maternity:** Arrangements are made for the admission of patients to the Princess Royal Maternity Home, Huddersfield, and various general hospitals.

Section III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply.

There have been no changes in the arrangements for water supply which is provided by the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board and the Huddersfield Corporation. In each case the water is chlorinated by the suppliers, and is purchased in bulk and distributed by the Council.

These supplies are available throughout the District except in a few isolated localities but the maximum amount of water which can be provided by the suppliers, and particularly the Huddersfield Corporation, is insufficient to meet the present and future needs of the District. Difficulties regarding distribution are also experienced and serious shortages occur from time to time in the high level areas, and particularly in the Emley and Emley Moor areas. Improvements have been effected in these areas by "scraping" the mains, and the new storage tank at Emley Moor is in the final stages of completion. The pressure in the Huddersfield Corporation supply main feeding the Emley reservoir still remains low and pumping continues to be restricted to 6 hours each night.

Of the 3,272 houses in the District, 3,247 are connected to the public mains and in all instances the supply is indoors. Of the 25 houses not connected, 24 have private supplies piped or pumped into the house, whilst one depends on an external well for its supply.

Samples of water from the 2 Statutory Undertakings are taken at regular intervals from consumers' premises and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Of 29 samples submitted the reports showed that 27 were highly satisfactory, 1 was satisfactory, and 1 was of a suspicious character.

Similar sampling has been carried out for observation purposes of the Rusby Spring and Rusby "New" Wells, formerly used as a public supply. Some 14 samples were submitted, 13 being reported as highly satisfactory and 1 as being satisfactory. Samples for chemical analysis were also taken of these supplies, the results showing that these waters are of good organic quality though of rather high acidity.

A total of 10 samples were taken from private supplies, one of which was reported as highly satisfactory, one as satisfactory, one as of suspicious character, and 7 as unsatisfactory. As a result of this sampling 7 Statutory Notices were served under Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as amended by Section 30 of the Water Act, 1945, requiring the provision of wholesome piped water supplies. Of these notices 4 were complied with and the work required by the remaining 3 was in hand at the end of the year. Similar notices served in the previous year on 3 properties were also complied with.

In addition to samples submitted to the laboratory various waters were checked for p.H. value and chlorine content with the use of a comparator. In each case the result was satisfactory.

Results of the bacteriological examinations are tabulated as follows:—

Supply & Locality	Date of Sample	Coli-form Bacilli per 100 ml.	Faecal Coli. per 100 ml.	Chlorine part per 1,000,000	p.H. value	Remarks
DEWSBURY AND HECKMOND WIKER WATER BOARD.						
Skelmanthorpe	4/3/52	0	0	0.1	7.6	
	1/4/52	0	0	—	6.7	
	27/5/52	0	0	0.1	7.8	
	1/9/52	0	0	0.2	7.6	
	30/9/52	0	0	—	7.4	
	2/12/52	0	0	0.1	6.8	
Denby Dale	8/1/52	0	0	0.4	9.0	
Upper Cumberworth	5/2/52	0	0	0.1	7.2	
Clayton West	6/5/52	0	0	0.1	7.4	
	25/6/52	0	0	0.1	8.3	
	25/6/52	0	0	0.1	8.3	
High Flatts	7/8/52	0	0	0.1	7.6	
Scissett	4/11/52	0	0	—	7.6	
HUD DERSFIELD CORPORATION SUPPLY to EMLEY						
Emley Woodhouse	8/1/52	0	0	0	6.7	
	6/5/52	0	0	0.1	6.7	
Emley	5/2/52	0	0	0.15	6.9	
	4/3/52	0	0	0.1	6.6	
	1/4/52	0	0	—	7.6	
	27/5/52	0	0	0.1	7.0	
	7/8/52	0	0	0.1	7.1	
	1/9/52	2	0	—	—	Irregular type 2.
	9/9/52	0	0	0.1	7.0	
	9/9/52	3	3	0.1	6.8	B. Coli type 1.
	15/9/52	0	0	—	—	
	15/9/52	0	0	—	—	
	30/9/52	0	0	0	7.0	
	4/11/52	0	0	—	6.4	
Emley Moor	2/12/52	0	0	.1	6.8	
Rusby New Well	4/11/52	1	0	—	6.2	B. Aerogenes type 2.
Supply Birdsedge	2/12/52	0	0	—	6.0	
Rusby Old Spring Supply	8/1/52	0	0	—	5.3	
	5/2/52	0	0	—	6.0	
	4/3/52	0	0	—	—	
	1/4/52	0	0	—	6.0	
	6/5/52	0	0	—	—	
	27/5/52	0	0	—	6.0	
	10/7/52	0	0	—	6.0	
	7/8/52	0	0	—	6.2	
	1/9/52	0	0	—	6.0	
	30/9/52	0	0	—	6.2	
	4/11/52	0	0	—	6.0	
	2/12/52	0	0	—	6.0	
Private Supplies						
Haley Well Supply (Sample 2nd Res.)	8/1/52	17	8	—	6.6	B. Coli type 1
	8/1/52	25	8	—	6.5	ditto
	5/2/52	33	25	—	6.8	ditto
	5/2/52	35	8	—	6.2	ditto
	5/2/52	25	25	—	6.5	ditto
	4/3/52	1	1	—	6.7	ditto
	1/4/52	25	25	—	6.5	ditto
	6/5/52	8	8	—	—	ditto
	16/7/52	25	13	—	8.2	ditto
Low House Farm, High Flatts	7/8/52	0	0	—	6.0	

The water mains to the Gilthwaites Estate have been extended to accommodate further development, some 180 lineal yards of 3" main having been laid. In addition 400 lineal yards of main have been laid at Clough Road, Emley, to replace the 1" galvanised pipe.

Schemes have been prepared for the improvement of water supplies to farms and houses in the Toppit and Syke House areas. It is proposed to lay about 1,150 lineal yards of 2" main in the Toppit area, and in the Syke House area about 1,200 lineal yards of 3" cast iron main to replace the existing $\frac{3}{4}$ " galvanised supply pipe and to extend it to Netherend.

Agreement was reached with neighbouring authorities regarding an extension of the Huddersfield Corporation service in the Sovereign Inn area, and constructional work is to be commenced early in 1953.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Details were given in the Report for 1948 of the areas served by the sewage disposal works in the District.

No major alterations have been made during the year. Some 100 yards of 6" sewer were laid at Cuttlehurst to accommodate an additional 6 houses. Sewer extensions were also made to the Smithy Lane and Gilthwaites Housing Estates as required by the progress of the building. At the Langley Sewage Works new pumping equipment was installed to facilitate the working of the new sludge lagoons. The sludge at these works is now dried and is available to local gardeners and farmers free of charge. Previously the sludge was pumped on to an adjacent field owned by the Council.

The Consultant Engineer has been requested to prepare a scheme for the sewerage of the whole of the Emley area with the treatment of the sewage at the Clayton West Works.

Of the sampling carried out by the Yorkshire Ouse Rivers Board on the effluent of the four works in the District, one sample, from the Broomhall works at Emley, was reported as "bad."

Of the 3,272 houses in the District, 2,701 or 82.5% are connected to the Council's sewers, 151 to septic tanks and filters or cesspools, whilst 420 dwellings, including farms, discharge their sewage without treatment on to fields or into streams and other watercourses.

The sewage disposal works and the small plants for isolated communities are maintained by a mobile staff of the Public Health Department. The 4 disposal works in the area are visited daily and the smaller plants at frequent intervals.

Towards the end of the year a small 2 c. yd. refuse collection vehicle was purchased and the use of this vehicle will greatly facilitate the maintenance of the various septic tanks and cesspools in the area.

Rivers and Streams.

The attention being given to the small disposal plants ensures that in many cases a much improved effluent is discharged into watercourses. Several of these small works are, however, taking sewage above their capacity and consequently the desired standard of purity of the effluent can not always be obtained.

During the year the drainage from 3 houses in the sewered areas which was found to discharge to a stream was in each case diverted to the main sewer.

The pollution of watercourses is a matter of great importance in a District such as this where an increasing number of attested herds of dairy cattle is being built up. Whilst every effort should be made to clear up all known cases of pollution little substantial progress can be made until sewerage schemes are provided for the outlying parts of the district.

During the year, 11 visits were made in connection with complaints of polluted streams.

Closet Accommodation.

No action was taken under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, but the Council continued to make a grant to owners of £6 for each closet converted. The number of privies converted to water closets during the year was 34. Additional water closets provided for old houses numbered 7, whilst 48 were constructed for new houses.

Owing to the absence of sewers and lack of water, particularly in the high level areas, conversion to the water carriage system is not possible at the present time in many cases. The use of the compulsory powers of conversion in Section 47 would be required to bring about the conversion of substantial numbers of privies in the sewered areas.

Public conveniences are provided at Skelmanthorpe and Emley and a convenience at the children's playground at Denby Dale was completed during the year. Work has commenced on the erection of a convenience at Denby Dale.

Particulars of closet accommodation provided for dwellings and other premises in the district at the end of the year are given in the following tables:—

Type of Premises.	Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	Privies		Pails or Tubs	Other	Total
			With open middens	With Covered middens			
No. of Closets in:—							
(a) Dwelling Houses	2207	0	24	930	5	0	3166
(b) Factories	202	0	0	8	2	0	212
(c) Shops ...	27	0	0	2	0	0	29
(d) Hotels and Public Houses ...	48	0	0	4	0	0	52
(e) Business Premises ...	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
(f) Public Conveniences ...	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
(g) Schools ...	86	0	0	8	0	0	94
(h) Other Premises	44	0	0	11	2	0	57
TOTAL	2627	0	24	963	9	0	3623

Total No. of dwelling houses in the district	...	...	...	3,272
No. of houses sharing or having one W.C.	...	...	...	1,976
No. of houses having 2 W.C.'s	...	...	...	166

Closet accommodation in the different wards is shown below:—

Ward	Water Closets	Privies	Pails	Total
Clayton West	529	166	2	697
Emley	218	266	2	486
Denby and Cumberworth	793	290	3	1086
Skelmanthorpe	1087	265	2	1354
Total	2627	987	9	3623

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Scavenging is undertaken throughout the District by the Council with direct labour under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, 2 covered type motor wagons being employed. Domestic refuse is collected at 2 weekly intervals and privies and ashpits are emptied approximately every 8 weeks. Efforts are being made to improve the collection and the Council resolved that the emptying of ashpits would be discontinued from the 1st January, 1953, the occupants of the properties concerned being required to provide the necessary dustbins. Controlled tipping is carried out at the tips at Skelmanthorpe, Emley, and Birdsedge, whilst crude tipping is done at Denby. A tip attendant is employed to keep the tips in good order, and 8 men are engaged in the work of collection.

Number of dustbins in the district	...	...	2,344
Approximate total weight of refuse removed	...	...	4,000 tons.

Salvage.

Salvage collection by the Council continued throughout the year, collection being carried out along with normal refuse collection. A collector and motor vehicle are employed part-time on the collection of salvage from business premises.

The following materials were sold during the year:—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Newsprint	3	5	0	8	67	10	3
Mixed Paper	37	16	2	10	375	0	8
Rags	0	2	1	14	3	12	0
Sacking	0	7	0	0	3	17	0
String	0	1	0	0		10	0
Total	41	11	4	4	£450	9	11

Shops Acts.

Seven inspections were made during the year under the Shops Acts.

Petroleum (Regulations) Acts, 1928 and 1936
Petroleum (Consolidation) Regulations, 1928

During the year 29 licences to store petrol were issued in respect of 29 premises, and 1 licence for the storage of calcium carbide was issued. The visits paid in respect of petrol storage and licencing numbered 16.

Smoke Abatement.

During the year 5 observations were made on factory chimneys in the area. The attention of 3 firms was drawn to undue emission of smoke and in each case some improvement was noted.

Camping Sites — Moveable Dwellings.

There has been no increase in the use of caravans as semi-permanent dwellings throughout the District.

Of the 7 licences to station and use caravans for living purposes in operation at the commencement of the year 4 were renewed, the other 3 caravans being removed. New licences granted during the year under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 numbered 5 but in one case the caravan was removed before the end of the year leaving 8 licences in operation. Of these, 2 are used as semi-permanent dwellings, 5 for housing workers on open-cast coal operations, and 1 for week-end and holiday use.

An application for one licence received was refused on the grounds that the proposed site was unsuitable.

The number of visits of inspection made by the Sanitary Inspector was 22.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There is one covered swimming bath in the area, situated at Scissett, which was built in 1929 by the Miners' Welfare Commission, and is now managed by a local committee. The swimming pool has a capacity of 70,000 gallons and is equipped with modern filtration plant which ensures a complete turnover in four hours.

The bath is extensively used by the general public and school children from an area of 7 miles around.

The swimming pool can be covered over by a sprung maple wood floor, and in winter it is used extensively by local organisations and charities for dances, whist drives, and other social functions.

Chloroscopic examinations of the water in the pool are carried out daily during the season by the superintendent.

During the year 4 samples were taken by the Sanitary Inspector, all of which were satisfactory, as shown below:—

Date	Coli. Bac. per 100ml.	Faecal Coli. per 100ml.	Non- Faecal Coli, per 100ml.	p.h. value	Chlor. Part 1 m.	Remarks
15-5-52						
Inlet	0	0	—	6.9	0.4	Satisfactory
Outlet	0	0	—	6.8	0.4	Satisfactory
20-8-52						
Inlet	0	0	—	6.9	0.2	Satisfactory
Outlet	0	0	—	7.0	0.15	Satisfactory

Factories Act, 1937.

The following is an extract from a report to the Director of Statistics of the Ministry of Labour on Form 572 (Revised).

1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises	No. on Register	Insp'tions	Written Notices	Owners Prosec'ted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	14	4	-	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	60	41	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	—	—	—	—
Total	74	45	—	—

2. Cases in which Defects were Found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions
Want of cleanliness: Sanitary conveniences	1	1	1	—
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	7	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	1	1	1	—
Total	12	9	2	—

3. Outworkers.

Some 37 persons resident in the District were employed at the end of the year as outworkers for various firms manufacturing rugs and mats. Visits of inspection made during the year numbered 25 and no unsatisfactory conditions were found.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No houses were found to be infested with bed bugs during the year.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The Rodent Control Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has continued to operate in the District throughout the year. Private dwellings are dealt with free of charge, whilst in other cases a charge is made to cover cost of material and workmen's time.

During the year a Test Bait of the sewers in the area was carried out and also two maintenance treatments were undertaken, details of which are as follows:—

No. of Manholes in the Area: 492.

	Pre Baits laid	Poison Baits laid	Takes	
			Complete	Partial
(a) Test Baiting ...	47	—	6	6
(b) 1st Treatment ...	104	30	19	11
(c) 2nd Treatment ...	59	10	7	3

The following is an extract from the statistical return made to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries:—

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority Owned	Dwelling Houses	Agricul- tural	All other (including Business & Industrial)	
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	22	3,272	103	296	3,693
2. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1952 as a result of:					
(a) Notification	0	88	1	3	92
(b) Otherwise	22	211	19	45	297
3. Number of properties (under 2) found to be infested by rats	Major 1	0	1	1	3
	Minor 6	93	5	2	106
4. Number of properties found to be seriously infested with mice	0	0	0	0	0
5. Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	7	93	0	2	102

Rag, Flock, and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

There are no " Licensed " or " Registered " premises in the district.

Schools.

There are in the District 10 schools, 6 being County Schools, including 1 Secondary Modern School, and 4 being Voluntary Schools.

The Birdsedge County School is the only one where the closet accommodation remains to be converted to the water carriage system, but this is not yet practicable as no sewer system exists in the area.

No schools were closed on account of infectious diseases.

West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Registration of Hawkers of Food and Their Premises.

Eighteen persons were registered as Hawkers of Food and 3 premises were registered as storage accommodation for food intended to be sold by a Hawker.

West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Registration of Hairdressers.

Twelve persons and premises were registered for carrying on the trade of Hairdresser or Barber.

Byelaws made under the Act with respect to Hairdressers and Barbers were approved by the Council and will come into operation on the 1st January, 1953.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

During the year, the following inspections were made to the premises detailed:—

Nature of Inspection.	Visits.
Houses visited under Public Health Acts	436
Houses visited re vermin	16
Houses visited re water supply	26
Houses and other Premises visited re drains	207
Houses and other Premises visited re rats and mice	389
Houses visited re ashes accommodation	130
Houses visited re accumulation of waste	3
Houses visited re infectious diseases	17
Houses visited re disinfection	14
Houses visited re water closet accommodation	81
Houses visited re privy midden accommodation	44
Houses visited re disinfestation	8
School Premises	2
Tents, Vans, and Sheds	22
Sewers	39
Sewage Disposal Works	118
Refuse Collection, Tips, etc.	163
Smoke Abatement	5
Cesspools	12
Canteens	6
Ice Cream Premises	47
Meat Shops	38
Food preparing premises (Fish and Chip Shops, etc.)	31
General Food Premises	80
Food Bye-laws	63
Public Conveniences	9
Meat Inspection	24
Other Food Inspections	17
Bakehouses	10
Petroleum Storage Premises	16
Factories (with mechanical power)	41
Factories (without mechanical power)	4
Miscellaneous Visits	144
Outworkers	25
Entertainment Houses	12

Nature of Inspection.	Visits.
Rivers Pollution Act	11
Interviews — Owners, Tradesmen, etc.	125
Housing — Overcrowding (Housing Act, 1936)	85
Housing — Other Visits	9
Housing Act, 1949	77
Housing Survey	894
Samples — Bacteriological Water	53
Samples — Chemical Water	2
Samples — Bacteriological Milk (Cleanliness and T.B.)	84
Samples — Ice Cream	41
Samples — Ice Lollies	7
Samples — Rinse Water	1
Samples — Swimming Bath Water	4
Shops Act	7
Slaughterhouses	24
Salvage Collection	9
Milk Supply	2
Total	3,734

During the year the following defects were found:—

Defect.	No.
General Disrepair—Various	2
Defective fireplaces	9
Defective roofs	34
Defective ceilings	5
Defective floors	9
Defective eaves gutters	15
Defective drains	7
Defective sinks	9
Defective windows	6
Defective wall plaster	7
Defective doors	3
Defective water closets	4
Defective external walls	6
Defective chimney stacks	2
Defective rainwater pipes	6
Overflowing cesspools	1
Accumulations	1
Vermis	8
Choked Drains	9
Dampness	15
Insufficient Ventilation	1
Choked Sewer	24
Defective Sewer	1
Defective Dustbins	9
Insufficient Ashes Accommodation	13
Defective Privy Middens	5
Unwholesome Water Supply	8
Insufficient Water Supply	10
Total	229

Record of nuisances found, notices served, and work done:—

Number of complaints received	101
Number of nuisances and defects in hand at beginning of year	249
Number of nuisances and defects found	229
Number of nuisances and defects abated	296
(a) as a result of informal action	260
(b) as a result of statutory action	36
Number of Informal Notices served	82
Number of Informal Notices complied with	108
Number of Statutory Notices served	92
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	34

Record of Improvements Effected.

Insufficient Light	2
Roofs repaired	30
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	15
Wall plaster repaired	11
Dwellings and Premises cleansed and disinfested	8
Ceilings repaired	9
Damp Walls remedied	13
Fire-ranges repaired or renewed	16
Insanitary Sinks abolished	18
External Walls repaired	5
Windows made to open or repaired	26
Drains laid, repaired, or renewed	5
Cesspools cleaned out	2
Floors repaired	6
Doors repaired	5
Chimneys repaired	4
Privy Closets abolished	34
Privy Middens repaired	10
Water Closets repaired	9
Accumulations removed	1
New Dustbins provided	115
Sewers cleared	24
Sewers repaired	1
Drains cleared	11
Rainwater Pipes repaired	7
Dirty Premises cleansed	2
Piped hot water provided	6
Paving of yards and paths	4
Drainage reconstructed	2
Ventilation improved	2
Provision of clothes washing accommodation	3
Provision of ventilated foodstore	1

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Legal Action.

The Statutory Notices served during the year under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the number complied with were as follows:—

		No. Served	No. Complied With
Public Health Act, 1936.			
Section 39: Drainage of existing buildings	...	3	2
„ 45: Defective closets	...	3	2
„ 50: Overflowing cesspools	...	1	1
„ 75: Dustbins	...	71	19
„ 93: Nuisances	...	7	3
„ 138: Provision of sufficient water supply	...	7	4
		92	31

Housing Act, 1936.	No. Complied Served With
Section 11: Order for Demolition of insanitary house	1 —

Of the 61 notices not complied with only 3 Section 138 notices and one Section 93 notice expired during the year and in each case work was pending. Court proceedings were not found to be necessary to secure compliance with any of the notices served.

The works specified in the 3 notices served under Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in the previous year were completed.

HOUSING

The provision of new houses still continues to be a pressing public health need of the district.

In addition to the applicants on the Council's Housing List, who are living under unsatisfactory conditions of overcrowding, many of the existing houses are unfit for occupation and will require to be demolished under the appropriate sections of the Housing Act.

Considerable progress was made during the year with the detailed housing survey commenced by the Council, 859 houses being inspected and recorded during the year, making a total of 1,599 houses surveyed.

It is regretted that towards the end of the year the Council reluctantly suspended the survey, the lay assistant employed on this work being given other employment. It will not be possible to carry out any appreciable number of inspections for survey purposes without this assistance in view of the pressure of other work.

It is hoped, however, that the Council will recommence the survey at the earliest opportunity as until it is completed no accurate assessment can be made of the future housing needs of the area.

The 1,599 houses surveyed have been classified as under:—

(a) Houses in all respects fit	...	...	...	...	...	710
(b) Houses requiring minor repairs or improvements	...	...	...	...	...	97
(c) Houses requiring major structural repairs or additions in order to comply with the housing standards	...	...	...	...	...	585
(d) Houses in such a state as to be not repairable at reasonable cost	...	...	...	...	...	207
						<hr/> 1,599 <hr/>
(e) Houses which are suitable for reconditioning provided a grant is made towards the cost (included under (c) above)						234

The Council's policy of using the powers granted to them under the Housing Act, 1949, to make grants to owners towards the cost of reconstructing suitable houses has continued to be exercised to the full.

During the year 2 schemes were submitted by owners to the Council for consideration. Both schemes were accepted and approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. One of these schemes was commenced during the year and 4 completed from the previous year making a total of 16 schemes completed. In all 77 visits were made in connection with the inspection of the schemes and inspection of properties where owners requested advice as to the possibility of submitting schemes.

New Building.

During the year there has been an improvement in the provision of new houses by the Council, 28 houses being completed on the Gilthwaites Lane Estate, Denby Dale, and 10 on the Smithy Lane Estate. At the end of the year work was in progress on 9 houses at Smithy Lane Estate and 16 at Gilthwaites Lane Estate.

In addition 9 houses (2 at Clayton West, 2 at Skelmanthorpe, 2 at Upper Denby, 2 at Emley, and 1 at Upper Cumberworth) were completed by private enterprise.

Overcrowding.

The number of cases of statutory overcrowding has decreased by 11 during the year, there being 14 remaining at the end of the year. These figures, however, do not give a true picture of the conditions prevailing in the District, as under the Housing Act all habitable rooms are considered usable for sleeping purposes. There are in consequence a great many more cases where the living conditions, owing to insufficient bedroom accommodation, are intolerable, although the houses are not legally overcrowded.

Housing Statistics.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	949
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,506
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932)	859
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	894
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	557

2. Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	108
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices:	
	(a) By owners	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	92
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:	
(a) By owners	34
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936 — Part IV. Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year		14
(2) Number of families dwelling therein		18
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein		85
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year		13
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year		24
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...		151
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding		Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report		Nil

Section V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply.

The Urban District Council is only responsible for the registration and supervision of retailers and their premises, and for the issue of dealers' and supplementary licences to retail designated milk. Sampling is limited to milk in the course of delivery and when special enquiries are necessary.

One retailer was registered during the year as a distributor of milk, all other suppliers being producer/retailers.

The only licences granted by the Council under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) and (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 were a supplementary licence for the sale of pasteurised milk and a dealer's licence for the sale of Tuberculin Tested milk.

During the year 53 samples of milk were submitted for examination by the Methylene Blue Test as compared with 26 in the previous year. Reports show that 45 samples were satisfactory as follows:—

Grading	No. of Samples	No. Satisfactory
T.T. Certified	16	14
Accredited (Farm Bottled)	7	4
Accredited	4	4
Ungraded	26	23
Total	53	45

Repeat samples were taken after the farmers concerned had been informed that their milk had failed to pass the Methylene Blue Cleanliness Test and only in one case did a further sample prove unsatisfactory. This producer was visited and advised by the Ministry of Agriculture Milk Officer.

The number of samples taken for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli was 31, as compared with 16 the previous year, of which 3 were positive. In each instance the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture was informed and on examination of the herds concerned action was taken under the Tuberculosis Order, cows being slaughtered from each of the 3 farms involved.

Ice Cream.

There are 5 premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act for the manufacture and sale of ice cream. Manufacture by complete cold mix method was carried out at 3 premises, wrapped ice cream was sold at one, and the other was not used either for manufacture or sale of ice cream.

There are 17 premises registered for the sale of ice cream, an increase of 3 on the previous year. The registration for 10 of these premises is in respect of wrapped ice cream only. During the year wrapped ice cream was retailed from 14 premises and 3 premises, although registered for the sale of ice cream, were not used. Loose ice cream has only been retailed from the 3 premises manufacturing ice cream.

The manufacturers have been encouraged to improve their methods of production and personal hygiene, and 47 visits of inspection were made. These include visits to the ice cream vehicles operating in the district. During the year 41 samples of ice cream were submitted for examination by the "Methylene" Blue Test; 33 were classified as Grade 1, 4 as Grade 2, 3 as Grade 3, and one as Grade 4.

Following an unsatisfactory sample from a dealer, a sample of rinse water was taken and this proved satisfactory.

The 6 samples of ice cream taken from manufacturers within the area were all classified as Grade 1. Of the 8 samples not in Grade 1, 4 were from one manufacturer over a short period and investigation by the Authority concerned found a defect in the manufacturing process. This was rectified and further samples have proved satisfactory.

Seven iced lollies were also sampled and all were classified as satisfactory.

The provisional grades of ice cream are as follows:—

Provisional Grade.	Time taken to Decolourise Methylene Blue.
1	4½ hours or more.
2	2½ to 4 hours.
3	½ to 2 hours.
4	0.

Numerous factors and experimental errors of laboratory tests make it necessary for judgment to be based on a series of samples. Over a period 50 per cent. should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent. into Grades 1 and 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

Meat.

There are 9 slaughterhouses in the District, all of them being licensed by the Council. By virtue of the Livestock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order, 1940, no regular slaughtering of animals has been carried out at any of these slaughterhouses, but pigs for the producers' own consumption were slaughtered under licences granted by the Ministry of Food. So far as possible all pigs slaughtered in the District were inspected by the Sanitary Inspector.

All meat for sale in the District is derived from the Government controlled slaughterhouse and depot in Huddersfield, where inspection is carried out. Visits of inspection to the local distributing centre have been made, where conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Particulars of carcasses inspected by the Sanitary Inspector and condemned are shown below:—

	Cattle ex'd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known),	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	36
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Percentage of number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2.77
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	3
Percentage of number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	8.33

In carrying out the work of inspection, 24 visits were paid to slaughterhouses and other premises.

During the year 38 visits of inspection were paid to the 15 butchers' shops in the area.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Licences to slaughter, in operation at the beginning of the year, numbered 31. During the year 3 expired and one was renewed. No new licences were granted.

Bread.

There are 8 bakehouses in the district, none of them underground, of which 10 inspections were made. One unsatisfactory condition was found and remedied during the year, and one bakehouse was improved by extensive alterations.

Other Foods.

During the year, 80 visits of inspection were paid to general food premises in the area, at which a good general standard of cleanliness is maintained.

The following foodstuffs were examined and condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Article	Weight lb. oz.	Article	Amount Tins	Weight lb. oz.
Bacon	99 8	Canned Jellyed Veal	2	12 0
Lard	15 3	Canned Ham	25	131 7
Sweets and Choc.	40 7	Canned Peaches	2	3 12
Sugar	2 0			
Butter	112 0			
Offal	8 10			
	<hr/> 277 12		<hr/> 29	<hr/> 147 3

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The West Riding County Council is the authority responsible for the Food Adulteration Section of the Act. The following particulars of samples taken during the year have been supplied by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures:—

	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk Samples examined	53	1
Drugs examined	—	—
Other Foods examined	14	—
Proceedings instituted	—	—
Cautions issued	—	1

Food Byelaws.

During the year 63 visits of inspection to various food shops were made in connection with Food Byelaws and Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Improvements carried out as a result of informal action included the provision of white glazed sinks, hot and cold running water, redecoration of premises.

A total of 31 visits were made to the 24 food preparing premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, and 6 visits to canteens. At the end of the year 12 premises were registered for the manufacture of sausages and 12 premises for fish frying.

One new building was constructed during the year for the manufacture of sausages and meat pies in place of an existing room at the rear of a butcher's shop.

Improvements carried out to 2 canteens comprised the provision of satisfactory white glazed sinks, the redecoration of food stores, and the provision of intervening ventilated spaces to water closets.

Section VI.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There was no unusual prevalence of infectious or other diseases during the year.

Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox were notified in the District during the year.

Diphtheria.

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Supplies of Anti-Toxin for the treatment of suspected cases and contacts are obtainable by medical practitioners through the hospital service, stocks being held at the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, Huddersfield, and the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. Diphtheria Prophylactic for immunisation can be obtained by medical practitioners on application to the Divisional Medical Officer.

The immunisation campaign continued during the year, the inoculations being carried out by medical practitioners and officers of the County Health Department. Some 123 children of school age and 96 children under 5 years of age received a complete course of injections, whilst 554 children who had been inoculated some years ago received "booster" doses.

Further particulars of immunisations carried out and the immunisation state of the area will be found in Section VII of this report.

Scarlet Fever.

During the year 9 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, all of which were confirmed, as compared with 14 in the previous year. Although the disease was mild in character in most of the cases, all the patients were admitted to Mill Hill Isolation Hospital.

The distribution of the cases in the various wards is shown in the table given below:—

Ward	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	T'tal
Clayton West	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Emley	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Skelmanthorpe	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Denby and Cumberworth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Totals	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	9

Whooping Cough.

There were 3 cases of Whooping Cough notified in the District during the year, as compared with 25 in 1951.

Measles.

During the year 56 cases of Measles were notified as compared with 151 in 1951. The distribution of the cases in the various wards is shown in the following table:—

Ward	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug	Sep.	Oct	Nov	Dec	T'tal
Clayton West	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	14	27	42
Emley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	12
Skelmanthorpe	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Denby and Cumberworth	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	11	—	14	27	56

Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

Two cases of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia were notified during the year, as compared with one case of Acute Primary Pneumonia in the previous year. One death was registered during 1952 as due to Pneumonia as compared with 2 in 1951.

Enteric Fever and Dysentery.

No cases of Enteric Fever or Dysentery were notified during the year.

Meningococcal Infections.

One case of meningococcal infection was notified during the year as compared with none in 1951. The patient, a child aged 7 years, was admitted to the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, where she made a satisfactory recovery.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

No cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year, as compared with 1 in 1951.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis.

One case of Acute Poliomyelitis was notified during the year, but after admission to hospital the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Erysipelas.

Two cases of Erysipelas were notified during the year.

Cancer.

The number of deaths attributable to Cancer during the year numbered 20 (11 male, 9 female) as compared with 26 in the previous year, a decrease of 6. The Cancer death rate for the year is 2.09 per 1,000 of the estimated population compared with a rate of 2.71 for the previous year. The corresponding rates for the Administrative County and the Urban Districts are 1.92 and 2.02 respectively.

Tuberculosis.

A total of 6 new cases of Tuberculosis were added to the Notification Register during the year as compared with 7 in 1951.

No deaths from Tuberculosis were recorded during 1952, as compared with 4 in 1951.

The following tables give details of the number of cases on the Notification Register together with particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and deaths from Tuberculosis during the year:—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Number of cases on Register at commencement of year	8	7	6	2
(b) Number of cases notified first time during the year	2	2	1	1
(c) Number of cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	—	—	—	—
(e) Number of cases removed from the Register	—	—	—	—
(f) Number of cases remaining on the Register	10	9	7	3

Age (years)	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—35	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—

Denby Dale 1952

Table showing Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year

Disease	Total Number of cases Notified	Number of cases in which Diagnosis confirmed	Number of cases Admitted Mill Hill Isolation Hospital	Deaths	Age distribution of confirmed cases.																						
					Under 1		1-2-		2-3		3-4		4-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		21-35		35-45		45-65		Over 65
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Scarlet Fever .. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioen- cephalitis ...	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acute Influen- zal Pneumonia	2	2	1	1a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Measles ...	56	56	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	4	7	5	13	15	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Erysipelas ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Whooping Cough ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Meningococcal Infections ...	1	1	1b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

(a) Deaths from all forms of Pneumonia.

(b) Admitted to Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

Section VII.

SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION 20

The County Districts forming Division No. 20 are as follows:—

Colne Valley U.D.	Kirkburton U.D.
Denby Dale U.D.	Meltham U.D.
Holmfirth U.D.	

Area of the Division (in acres) ...	...	...	...	64,265
Estimated Population (mid-1952) ...	...	...	...	72,904

Divisional Staff:

Divisional Medical Officer:

E. WARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Divisional Medical Officer:

H. C. MILLIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer: (Part Time)

D. SHAW, M.B., Ch.B.

Clinic Medical Officers:

(Part Time)

G. ASPINWALL, M.B., Ch.B.
(Died 10-10-52)

C. DICKSON, M.B., Ch.B.
A. HAND, M.B., Ch.B.
(Appointed 16-10-52)

L. E. LUCAS, M.B., Ch.B.
H. MERCER, M.B., Ch.B.

H. C. PICKERING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J. A. STEPHENS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J. E. TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B.

M. V. WILBY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Superintendent Health Visitor:

Mrs. A. CORLESS.

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

Miss D. BROOKE.

Miss E. EVEREST.

* Mrs. E. FISCHER.

Miss M. FLINTOFF.

Mrs. D. GAINES.

Miss R. M. GINDERS, Resigned 30-11-52.

Miss S. KNOX, Appointed 1-7-52.

Mrs. J. LODGE, Resigned 31-12-52.

Miss D. MELLOR.

* Mrs. I. MELLOR, Appointed 22-8-52.

Mrs. A. ROYSTON.

* Mrs. M. WARD.

Mrs. E. WILLIAMS.

Miss D. WOOD.

* Part time.

Midwives:

Miss A. ASPINALL.
Miss E. L. B. BRADLEY, Appointed 24-5-52.
Mrs. J. CAPES.
Miss A. CHARLESWORTH.
Mrs. D. I. CRAIG.
Mrs. E. GRAHAM.
Miss S. JONES.
Miss K. M. PURDON.

Nurse/Midwives:

Miss A. BEAUMONT, Appointed 14-4-52.
Miss M. E. BOLAND, Resigned 29-2-52.
Miss M. BROOK.
Miss A. E. HITCHEN.
Miss L. KAYE.

Home Nurses:

Miss M. BOOTHROYD.
Miss F. M. BURDETT.
Miss H. ELKIN.
Miss E. HIRST.
Miss A. E. JENKINSON.
Mrs. K. M. KAYE.
Miss C. LATIMER.
Mrs. J. C. LAUDER, Appointed 16-6-52.
Miss A. LODGE.
Miss H. G. PEACOCK.
Miss E. M. PRENTIS.
Miss F. RICHARDSON.
* Mrs. S. SEDDON,
Appointed 4-2-52, Resigned 15-3-52.
Miss H. WHARTON, Resigned 4-2-52.

Mental Health Social Worker:

Mrs. M. MOORE.

Mental Health Home Teacher:

Miss E. BALL, Appointed 1-10-52.

Speech Therapist:

Miss M. J. WATKINSON.

Duly Authorised Officer:

Mr. J. THRELFALL.

Senior Clerk:

Mr. G. A. BEATSON.

* Part Time.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	Colne Valley U.D.	Denby Dale U.D.	Holm- firth U.D.	Kirk- burton U.D.	Mel- tham U.D.	Division No. 20	Aggregate West Riding U.D.'s.	West Riding Admin. County	Eng- land & Wales prov. figures
Population	21,880	9,585	18,770	17,570	5,099	72,904	1,157,000	1,590,000	*
Live Births	288	125	259	187	71	930	17,667	24,506	*
Still Births	5	3	6	6	—	20	455	618	*
Deaths	288	131	262	191	74	946	14,041	18,272	*
Deaths under 1 year of age	10	3	5	4	3	25	532	736	*
Birth Rate Per 1,000 estimated population (Crude)	13.16	13.04	13.79	10.64	13.92	12.76	15.3	15.4	15.3
„ (Adjusted)	13.56	13.95	14.35	13.73	14.06	*	15.4	15.7	15.3
Death Rates All per 1,000 est- imated population All Causes (Crude)	13.16	13.67	13.96	10.87	14.51	12.98	12.1	11.5	11.3
„ „ (Adjusted)	11.98	12.30	12.00	9.89	12.92	*	12.3	12.0	11.3
Infective and Para- sitic diseases ex- cluding T.B. but including Syphilis and other V.D. ...	0.05	—	—	0.17	—	0.05	0.07	0.07	*
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	0.05	—	0.11	0.17	0.39	0.11	0.17	0.16	0.21
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	0.05	0.06	0.20	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
Respiratory Diseases (excluding tuber- culosis of respir- atory system)	0.69	0.52	1.49	0.39	1.18	0.84	1.21	1.15	*
Cancer	2.10	2.09	1.86	1.65	2.16	1.93	2.02	1.92	1.99
Heart and Circul- atory Diseases	5.80	6.78	5.22	4.55	6.28	5.51	4.66	4.35	*
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous Sys- tem	2.29	2.39	2.98	1.88	2.16	2.37	1.88	1.74	*
Infant Mortality	34.72	24.00	19.31	21.39	42.25	26.88	30.1	30.0	27.6
Maternal Mortality	3.41	—	—	—	14.08	2.11	0.88	0.80	0.72

* Figures not available.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births.

The number of live births registered in the Divisional area during 1952 was 930 (504 males, 426 females), a decrease of 82 compared with the previous year.

The CRUDE BIRTH RATE was 12.76 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 13.79 for 1951.

The illegitimate live births numbered 27 or 2.90% of the total live births, a decrease of 8 compared with the previous year.

Deaths.

The deaths assigned to the Divisional area after correction for transfers were 946 (453 males, 493 females), a decrease of 125 on the total for 1951.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE from all causes was 12.98 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 14.59 for the previous year.

The following were the principal causes of death in order of frequency:—

(i)	Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System ...	402
(ii)	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	173
(iii)	Malignant Neoplasms	141
(iv)	Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	61

These 4 causes accounted for 82.14% of the total deaths.

Infant Mortality.

In 1952 the deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 25, a decrease of 4 compared with the previous year. Of these deaths 19 infants were under 4 weeks of age at the time of death.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE was 26.88 per 1,000 live births as compared with 28.66 for 1951.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births was 26.58 as compared with 28.66 for 1951.

The death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births was 37.04 as compared with 28.57 for 1951.

The following table gives the causes of death of all infants at various ages under one year:—

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Causes of Death	Under 1 day	1-2 days	2-5 days	5-7 days	Total under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total under 1 year
1. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
2. Middle Ear Disease with Toxæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
3. Pæumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
4. Congenital Malforma- tions	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	4
5. Premature Birth ...	7	—	3	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
6. Injury at Birth ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
7. Accidental Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
8. Other Diseases Peculiar to the First Year of Life	1	2	1	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	5
TOTAL	9	2	6	—	17	1	1	19	3	—	1	2	25

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning were reported during the year.

Diphtheria.

During the year 2 cases of diphtheria in adults were confirmed. These two cases are the only confirmed cases which have occurred in the Division during the last 4 years.

If the fall in the incidence and mortality of diphtheria is to continue it is vital to secure that not less than 75% of babies are immunised before their first birthday, otherwise a return of diphtherial outbreaks is a definite possibility. The virtual disappearance of diphtheria is conditional upon the maintenance of an adequate level of immunisation.

Arrangements for immunisation have continued as in previous years, the inoculations being given at Infant Welfare Centres or by private medical practitioners, and in addition special immunisation sessions have been held in various schools. The response has been reasonably satisfactory and no special mobile campaigns have been held.

Number of Children Immunised in 1952.

Urban District	AGE							
	at date of final injection (as regards (a)) or of reinforcing injection (as regards (b)).							
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total
(a) Number who completed a full course of primary immunisation.								
Colne Valley ...	154	107	11	3	7	16	3	301
Denby Dale ...	27	60	2	3	4	108	15	219
Holmfirth ...	100	113	12	4	3	4	1	237
Kirkburton ...	51	84	9	5	2	75	3	229
Meltham ...	40	28	2	4	1	5	2	82
Total ...	372	392	36	19	17	208	24	1068
(b) Number who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection.								
Colne Valley ...	—	—	—	10	96	136	59	301
Denby Dale ...	—	—	—	—	12	422	120	554
Holmfirth ...	—	—	—	1	43	115	6	165
Kirkburton ...	—	—	—	1	24	448	198	671
Meltham ...	—	—	—	4	49	88	35	176
Total ...	—	—	—	16	224	1209	418	1867

Records of the immunisation state of children in the Divisional area as at the 31st December, 1952, are shown below.

Age at 31-12-52 i.e., Born in Year	Under 1 1952	1 1951	2 1950	3 1949	4 1948	5 to 9 1943-47	10 to 14 1938-42	Total Under 15
Number immunised	38	432	752	743	823	4,028	2,722	9,544
Estimated mid-year child population 1952.	Children under 5 5,378					Children 5-14 9,336		14,714
Percentage of child population immunised	51.95					72.30		64.86

Smallpox.

The number of records of vaccinations and re-vaccinations received during the year was 262 and 44 as compared with 197 and 94 respectively in the previous year.

Details of the various age groups vaccinated and re-vaccinated are given below.

Number Vaccinated	Age at Date of Vaccinations:					Total
	Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	
Colne Valley ...	45	10	11	13	6	85
Denby Dale ...	32	—	—	—	—	32
Holmfirth ...	74	5	1	2	7	89
Kirkburton ...	35	—	—	—	—	35
Meltham ...	17	1	—	—	3	21
Number Re-Vaccinated						
	Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	
Colne Valley ...	—	—	—	2	13	15
Denby Dale ...	—	1	—	—	2	3
Holmfirth ...	—	1	—	2	9	12
Kirkburton ...	—	—	—	1	4	5
Meltham ...	—	—	—	1	8	9

No cases of Generalised Vaccinia or Post-Vaccinal Encephalomyelitis were reported, and no deaths from any complications of vaccination occurred during the year.

Whooping Cough.

As mentioned in last year's report a restricted scheme for the immunisation of children against Whooping Cough was commenced in April, 1952. Supplies of vaccine can be obtained by medical practitioners on application to the Divisional Medical Officer and children up to the age of 4 years may be immunised.

The inoculations have been carried out by private medical practitioners and at Infant Welfare Centres and during the year 185 children received protective treatment.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

Domiciliary Midwifery.

At the commencement of the year 7 whole-time midwives, 2 nurse/midwives, and 2 relief nurse/midwives were engaged in the Division. During the year a whole-time midwife and a nurse/midwife were appointed and one of the nurse/midwives resigned her appointment.

The position regarding Midwifery Services at the end of the year was as follows:—

Urban District	Authorised Establishment	Staff at 31st December, 1952	
		Whole-time Midwives	Nurse/Midwives
Colne Valley	3	2	—
Denby Dale	2	2	—
Holmfirth	2	2	—
Kirkburton	2	1	2
Meltham	1	1	—
Relief	2	—	2
Division 20	12	8	4

No independent midwives signified their intention to practice in the area.

Of the 957 births notified and attributed to the Division, 257 occurred at home. The following table shows the number of cases attended:—

MIDWIFE	CONFINEMENTS		HOME VISITS	
	As Midwife	As Mat. Nurse	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
Whole-time County Midwives.				
Aspinall	25	—	224	614
Bradley (Appointed 24/5/52)	16	—	168	405
Capes	26	2	312	620
Charlesworth	36	—	295	611
Craig	23	—	125	473
Graham	35	—	529	801
Jones	28	1	305	736
Purdon	31	2	179	662
	220	5	2137	4922
Nurse/Midwives.				
Beaumont (Appointed 14/4/52)	4	—	104	116
Boland (Resigned 29/2/52)	—	1	8	37
Brook	13	1	129	253
Hitchen	4	—	3	54
Kaye	8	2	80	351
	29	4	324	811
Independent Midwives.	—	—	—	—
Total	249	9	2461	5733

Of the cases attended 2 were patients who normally resided outside the Division (outward transfers) and 2 were patients attended on behalf of a neighbouring Division. Thus 254 of the births attended were attributed to the Division. Of the remaining 3 births attributed to the Division 2 were attended by medical practitioners and transferred immediately to hospital and one by a midwife from a neighbouring Division.

In addition, 9 miscarriages were also attended by domiciliary midwives.

The services of the domiciliary midwives are offered to all patients who are confined in hospitals or maternity homes but are discharged home before the 14th day of the puerperium. During the year 247 such patients received nursing care, 767 individual visits being paid to them, as compared with 246 patients receiving 913 visits in 1951.

Notifications:

The following notifications were received from midwives practising in the Division:

Death of Child	...	...	...	...	...	4
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	11
Artificial Feeding	...	...	...	...	...	37
Laying Out the Dead	...	...	...	...	...	4
Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	...	10

Medical Assistance:

Medical aid forms sent in by midwives during 1952 numbered 147 (113 domiciliary, 34 institutional). The following table summarises the cases for which medical aid was sought:

PREGNANCY				LYING-IN			
		Dom.	Inst.			Dom.	Inst.
Albuminuria	1	—		Condition of Breasts ...	4	—	
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	3	—		Cystitis	1	—	
General Condition ...	1	—		Hæmorrhoids	1	—	
Glycosuria	1	—		Mastitis	1	—	
Hypertension	2	—		Pyrexia	2	—	
Miscarriage	1	—		Thrombosis	2	—	
Ruptured Membranes ...	1	—		Varicose Veins	1	—	
	10	—			12	—	
LABOUR				THE CHILD			
Cord Presentation ...	1	—		Asphyxia	—	1	
Delayed Labour	4	6		Cyanosis	2	—	
Episiotomy	2	6		Deformities	3	—	
Hypertension	1	—		Convulsions	—	1	
Malpresentation	5	—		Discharging Eyes ...	8	—	
Obstructed Labour ...	1	—		General Condition ...	5	—	
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	2	—		Hæmorrhage from Mouth	1	—	
Precipitate Labour ...	1	—		Inflamed Eyelids ...	1	—	
Prolonged Labour	1	—		Prematurity	1	—	
Retained Placenta	1	1		Rash	2	—	
Ruptured Perineum ...	44	19		Stillbirth	2	—	
	63	32		Talipes	1	—	
				Tongue Tie	1	—	
				Unsatisfactory Umbilicus	1	—	
					28	2	

Gas and Air Analgesia.

At the end of 1952, all the 12 midwives in domiciliary practice held the certificate in Gas and Air Analgesia administration and were equipped with the necessary apparatus.

Analgesics were administered by domiciliary midwives to 196 cases, or 75.97% of the cases attended, as compared with 209 cases in 1951.

Pethedine was administered by domiciliary midwives to 156 cases, or 60.47% of the cases attended.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

There are 7 Ante-Natal Clinics in the Division, all of which are held monthly. In the early part of the year the Golcar Clinic was held fortnightly.

During the year, 59 patients made 209 attendances at the various clinics, details of which are given in the following table. Compared with the previous year, when 121 patients made 373 attendances, it will be seen that there has been a further falling-off in attendances.

Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of patients	No. of attendances	Average attendance per session
Denby Dale	12	4	11	0.92
Holmfirth	11	3	8	0.73
Lepton	12	16	63	5.25
Meltham	12	18	52	4.33
Skelmanthorpe .	12	11	40	3.33
Golcar	18	4	21	1.17
Slaithwaite ...	12	3	14	1.17
Total ...	89	59	209	2.35

In addition to the regular Ante-Natal Clinics, occasional patients are seen at the Child Welfare Clinics.

In view of the continued fall in attendance, it was decided that with the exception of those at Lepton and Meltham, the Ante-Natal Clinics should be amalgamated with the Infant Welfare Clinics. The amalgamation at Slaithwaite took place in October and at Golcar, Denby Dale, Holmfirth, and Skelmanthorpe in November. The attendances at the Lepton and Meltham Clinics appear to justify the continuation of separate sessions but the question of amalgamation at these Clinics will be reviewed in about 6 months' time.

In December relaxation classes for Ante-Natal patients were commenced at Slaithwaite and by the end of the year 10 patients had made 22 attendances. These classes are also attended by the Health Visitor, who gives instruction in mothercraft.

No special Post-Natal Clinics were held, but patients are seen for post-natal examination at the Ante-Natal Clinics. The attendances, however, leave much to be desired. More could be done by way of special visits by health visitors but staffing difficulties prevent this.

“ Flying Squad ” Arrangements.

A “ Flying Squad,” based on the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, is available for dealing with emergencies arising in the domiciliary midwifery service. The “ squad ” consists of an obstetrical consultant together with nursing staff, and provides facilities for blood transfusion and other emergency treatment.

Normally the call for the services of the “ squad ” is made to the hospital by the general practitioner attending the case, but a call for assistance can be made direct by the midwife if the urgency and time available precludes her from getting in touch with the patient's own doctor first.

The “ squad ” was not called upon to attend any patient in this Division during the year.

Ante-Natal Hostel.

During the year only one case was admitted from this Division to the Brighouse Ante-Natal Hostel for expectant mothers and she stayed for only a few days before taking her discharge.

The difficulties in arranging for the care of their families is a deterrent to vacancies being accepted by patients who would undoubtedly benefit from a stay in the hostel.

Institutional Midwifery.

No difficulty has been experienced regarding maternity accommodation, the majority of expectant mothers being able to secure admission to the institution of their own choice.

Of the 957 births attributed to the Division, only 257, or 26.85%, took place at home, as compared with 297, or 28.56%, for the previous year.

A summary of the cases for which medical aid was sought by midwives in institutions is given on Page 9a.

Owing to shortage of staff, however, patients are from time to time discharged before the 14th day, as will be seen from the following table.

The Divisional Medical Officer is informed by the hospital authorities when these early discharges are to take place, and arrangements are made for the appropriate domiciliary midwife to attend the patient at home until the 14th day of the puerperium.

	Day of Discharge										Total
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Colne Valley U.D.											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	—	—	—	12	68	19	—	1	100
No. of Visits ...	—	—	—	—	—	42	220	54	—	3	319
Denby Dale U.D.											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	—	—	2	3	25	6	4	—	40
No. of Visits ...	—	—	—	—	4	5	88	16	12	—	125
Holmfirth U.D.											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	—	1	1	2	9	1	—	—	14
No. of Visits ...	—	—	—	6	6	4	21	2	—	—	39
Kirkburton U.D.											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	—	—	1	4	49	10	5	3	72
No. of Visits ...	—	—	—	—	3	13	139	28	12	8	203
Meltham U.D.											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	15	2	—	—	21
No. of Visits ...	—	—	—	—	—	17	60	4	—	—	81
Total No. of Patients	—	—	—	1	4	25	166	38	9	4	247
Total No. of Visits ...	—	—	—	6	13	81	528	104	24	11	767

Details of the places of confinement of patients from the various districts are shown in the following table.

ADMISSIONS TO MATERNITY HOSPITALS

Place of Confinement	Colne Valley	Denby Dale	Holmfirth	Kirkburton	Meltham	Total
Princess Royal Maternity Home	131	57	20	89	24	321
Holme Valley Memorial Hospital	—	—	160	—	—	160
St. Luke's Hospital, Huddersfield	70	7	5	19	15	116
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	26	6	10	16	5	63
Other Maternity Hospitals	—	1	—	3	—	4
Other General Hospitals	—	—	—	2	—	2
Private Nursing Homes	16	4	4	7	3	34
Total Institutional	243	75	199	136	47	700
Domiciliary	64	51	71	53	18	257
Total Confinements	307	126	270	189	65	957

CHILD WELFARE

Infant Welfare Clinics.

Weekly clinic sessions are held at Golcar, Holmfirth, Honley, Kirkburton, Lepton, Linthwaite, Marsden, Meltham, New Mill, and Slaithwaite, whilst clinics are conducted twice monthly at Denby Dale and Skelmanthorpe.

During the year 1,988 children were seen and a total of 15,939 attendances were made, details of which are shown in the following table, as compared with 2,014 children and a total of 15,547 visits in the previous year.

Clinic	No. of sessions	Children seen			Attendances			Average attendance per session	
		Under 1	1-5	Total	Under 1	1-5	Total	Under 1	1-5
Golcar	50	42	124	166	915	561	1,476	18.30	11.22
Holmfirth ...	51	50	225	275	743	665	1,408	14.57	13.04
Honley	50	22	124	146	716	638	1,354	14.32	12.76
Kirkburton ...	50	39	93	132	495	402	897	9.90	8.04
Lepton	50	40	70	110	369	336	705	7.38	6.72
Linthwaite ...	50	29	121	150	683	955	1,638	13.66	19.10
Marsden	51	71	200	271	956	1,269	2,225	18.75	24.88
Meltham	49	42	203	245	866	975	1,841	17.67	19.89
New Mill	51	35	144	179	520	709	1,229	10.19	13.90
Slaithwaite ...	51	32	170	202	841	1,138	1,979	16.49	22.31
Denby Dale	23	37	38	75	398	354	752	17.30	15.39
Skelmanthorpe	23	30	7	37	351	84	435	15.26	3.65
Total	549	469	1,519	1,988	7,853	8,086	15,939	14.30	14.73

The monthly sessions of the Weighing Centre at Emley have continued, 16 individual children having made 118 attendances, as compared with 15 children making 74 attendances in 1951.

Premature Babies.

During the year 49 babies weighing 5½lb. or less were born in hospitals or nursing homes to mothers normally resident in the Division, and 11 were born at home, as compared with 49 and 14 respectively for the previous year. Of those born at home, one died during the first 24 hours and the remaining 10 survived at the end of one month. Particulars of survival are shown in the following table:

THE FATE OF PREMATURE BABIES BORN IN THE DIVISIONAL AREA

Weight Group lbs.	Number of Premature Births					Number Dying (days of survival).														Over 14 up to 28 days	Number Surviving Over 28 Days					Percentage Survival in 1952	Percentage Survival in 1951	
	Born Alive				Born Dead	First Week							Second Week															
	A	B1	B2	C		T	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14							
5-5½	9	1	9	8	27	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	9	8	27	100.0	96.8	
4½-5	-	-	6	6	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	11	91.7	100.0
4-4½	1	-	4	3	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	7	87.5	100.0	
3½-4	-	-	1	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	75.0	100.0	
3-3½	1	-	1	3	5	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	40.0	50.0
2½-3	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00.0	00.0
2-2½	-	-	1	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00.0	50.0
1½-2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00.0	00.0
	11	1	22	26	60	7	7	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	19	20	50	83.3	90.5	

A: Born at home and attended by a midwife.
 B1: Born in a Private Nursing Home.
 B2: Born in a Maternity Home.
 C: Born in a General Hospital.
 T: Total.

Total unadjusted live births 957
 Number of live premature births 60
 Percentage of total live births 6.3
 Number born dead 7

At the end of the year there were 2 midwives who had special training in the care of premature babies, having attended a course at the Sorrento Hospital, Birmingham.

One premature baby outfit is available in the Division and is kept at the Divisional Health Office. Arrangements are made for the outfit to be conveyed by ambulance to any household where its use is thought to be advisable by the midwife. During the year the outfit was called into use on 3 occasions.

Day Nurseries.

There are no day nurseries in the Division.

Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulations Act, 1948.

There are no nurseries or child minders in the Division registered under this Act.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Introduction.

There have been no marked changes in the School Health Service during the year. The policy of visiting each school twice a year continued with satisfactory results.

Re-organisation at Honley and Slaithwaite has reduced the number of schools or departments to 67 but the number of registered pupils in the schools at the end of the year was approximately 600 more than at the end of the previous year.

As in previous years the defects found which require treatment or observation were mainly defective vision, defective speech, enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and minor degrees of flat foot. Arrangements for treatment remain unchanged except that a Child Guidance Clinic was opened at Mirfield, which is more conveniently situated for the majority of parents in the Division than that at Wakefield.

The ascertainment of handicapped pupils in need of special educational treatment has continued, 42 cases being added to the list during the year, making a total of 180 at the end of the year. Whilst it is now somewhat easier to secure the admission of delicate children to open air schools there is still great difficulty in placing educationally sub-normal pupils either in Special Schools, or arranging special educational treatment for them in ordinary schools.

It is gratifying to note that there was a considerable improvement regarding head infestation. During the year 385 individual children (4.07% of the school population) were found to be infested on one or more occasions, as compared with 673 or 7.59% in 1951. Nevertheless, there is still need for much more improvement.

It will be seen again that there is no reference in the Report to the School Dental Service; this is because it is virtually non-existent in this Division. Attempts to recruit Dental Officers have continued but without success and what little has been done for children in the Division has been carried out at the County Dental Clinic at Brighouse.

Schools in the Area.

There are in the Division 67 schools or separate departments, a reduction of one on last year's figure. This is due to the amalgamation of the Honley C. of E. Boys' and Girls' Departments and of the Mixed and Infants' Departments at Nields County School, Slaithwaite, and the inclusion of the Royd Edge Special School, Meltham.

The approximate number of pupils on the registers in December, 1952, was 9,461 (an increase of 594 as compared with the previous year) and was composed of:

Infants	Juniors	Seniors
2,865	3,771	2,825

Of the 61 Primary and "Through" Schools 31 are Voluntary and 30 are County Schools.

The distribution is as follows:—

Type of School	Colne Valley		Denby Dale		Holmfirth		Kirkburton		Meltham		Total	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Primary	8	900	9	1005	15	1672	13	1394	5	490	50	5461
Secondary Modern ...	1	273	1	544	1	420	1	269	—	—	4	1506
Through	10	1600	—	—	—	—	1	290	—	—	11	1890
Grammar	—	—	—	—	1	551	—	—	—	—	1	551
Special	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	53	1	53
All Types	19	2773	10	1549	17	2643	15	1953	6	543	67	9461

Pupils from Colne Valley attend Royds Hall Grammar School but so far as the School Health Service is concerned they are the responsibility of the Huddersfield County Borough Council.

Some pupils from outlying parts of the Division attend Grammar Schools at Mirfield, Penistone, etc.

Medical Inspections.

The periodic medical examination of the three age groups, i.e. entrants (5 years +), intermediate (10 years +) and seniors (14 years +) continued throughout the year. In all 148 separate inspections were carried out at the 67 schools in the Division. As in previous years pupils continuing attendance at school beyond the age of 15 years were given additional routine medical examinations at 16 and 18 years. Re-examinations of children who at previous periodic or special examinations had been found to have defects requiring treatment or observation were made at each school medical inspection.

Periodic Medical Inspections.

During the year 3,119 periodic inspections were carried out as compared with 3,046 in 1951.

The number of children inspected in the various age groups is as follows:—

Prescribed age groups:

Entrants	...	...	...	...	1245
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	832
Leavers	...	...	...	...	702
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	2779
Other periodic inspections	...	...	...	...	340
					—
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	3119
					—

Findings of Medical Inspections.

The following figures show the incidence of certain defects in the 3,119 children who were examined at the periodic inspections:—

Defect or Disease	No. of Children Requiring	
	Treatment	Observation
Nose or Throat	58	191
Speech	24	17
Cervical Glands	6	104
Heart and Circulation	4	22
Lungs	8	58
Orthopædic	56	152

Further details will be found in the Table on Page 19a.

Particulars of the age grouping of children found at periodic medical inspections to require treatment are given below:—

Groups	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For any of the other conditions recorded in table of defects	Total Individual Pupils
Entrants	5	160	149
Second Age Group	47	35	82
Third Age Group	33	31	60
Total (prescribed groups)	85	226	291
Other periodic inspections	35	79	93
GRAND TOTAL	120	305	384

General Condition of Children.

All pupils at routine medical inspections are classified as to their general condition at the time of the inspection as follows:—

“ A ” (Good) — those better than normal.

“ B ” (Fair) — those normal.

“ C ” (Poor) — those below normal.

Details of the children inspected during the year are as follows:—

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	(A) Good		(B) Fair		(C) Poor	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
Entrants	1245	698	56.1	521	41.8	26	2.1
Second Age Group	832	359	43.1	434	52.2	39	4.7
Third Age Group	702	305	43.4	374	53.3	23	3.3
Other Periodic Inspections	340	128	37.6	205	60.3	7	2.1
TOTAL	3119	1490	47.8	1534	49.2	95	3.0

Special Examinations.

The first time in each year that a child is examined, other than at a routine periodic inspection, is regarded as a "Special Examination." Thus all children with defects which were noted in a previous year and who are seen again are classified as "Specials" at the first examination in each year, and as "Follow-ups" at each subsequent examination in the same year. So far as is practicable all children with known defects are examined twice in each year.

Also included as "Specials" are children aged 8 years + who are specially examined for visual acuity as this would normally not be done until the routine periodic examination at 10 years +. During the year 106 of these children were tested for visual acuity, of which 11 were found to require treatment and 18 to be kept under observation.

Other Examinations.

In addition to routine, special, and follow-up examinations of children at school medical inspections a total of 373 children were examined at home or at school for various reasons. These include non-attendance at school, fitness to attend school camps, participation in part-time employment or entertainment under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, and also those examined with a view to providing special educational treatment.

Defects Found at Medical Inspections.

The following table gives details of all defects noted at both periodic and special examinations. All defects noted at medical inspections as requiring treatment are included in this return, whether or not this treatment was begun before the date of the inspection.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects.			
	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections.	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation but not treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation but not treatment
Skin	14	21	2	15
Eyes: (a) Vision	120	258	228	475
(b) Squint	20	36	10	18
(c) Other....	11	13	1	7
Ears: (a) Hearing	8	12	6	15
(b) Otitis Media	1	10	3	10
(c) Other....	1	9	6	18
Nose or Throat	58	191	108	215
Speech	24	17	51	21
Cervical Glands	6	104	4	52
Heart and Circulation	4	22	6	23
Lungs	8	58	5	45
Developmental (a) Hernia	4	3	3	5
(b) Other	—	11	2	17
Orthopaedic (a) Posture	1	19	1	11
(b) Flat Foot	27	51	27	44
(c) Other	28	82	19	84
Nervous System (a) Epilepsy	9	3	4	7
(b) Other	12	17	1	21
Psychological (a) Development	63	11	72	21
(b) Stability	—	1	6	1
Other	6	8	—	12
TOTAL	425	957	565	1137

Uncleanliness.

Methods of dealing with head infestation have continued as described in previous reports. Routine inspections are carried out at all schools as far as possible at least once every term. Parents of children found to be infested with vermin or nits are sent a communication from the Divisional Health Office and where possible visited by the School Nurse. The more heavily infested cases are excluded from school for a few days and if no improvement has been effected by the parents a Cleansing Notice is issued under Section 54(2) of the Education Act, 1944. The Notice informs the parents that the child must be cleansed to the satisfaction of an Authorised Officer of the Authority within 48 hours and failing that a Cleansing Order may be issued authorising the cleansing of the child by an officer appointed by the Education Authority.

The total number of inspections made was 31,175 and 631 instances of infestation were found as compared with 23,439 and 882 respectively in 1951. There were 385 individual children (4.07% of the school population) found to be infested on at least one occasion, a reduction of 317 as compared with the previous year.

The problem of head infestation still remains a matter of serious concern but it is pleasing to report that the instances of infestation have shown a marked improvement on the previous year, particularly when it is remembered that a much higher standard is now expected and that all infestations, however slight, are recorded. This improvement is no doubt due to the more constant supervision given by the School Nurses and to the firm line which has been taken with persistent offenders.

Total number of warning letters sent	326
Total number of exclusion notices served	21
Total number of home visits paid	254
Total number of individual children found to be verminous	385
Total number of Cleansing Notices issued	38
Total number of Cleansing Orders issued	26

When a child who has been cleansed by an officer of the Education Authority as a result of a Cleansing Order is found at a subsequent inspection to be re-infested the Authority may take proceedings against the parents under Section 54(3) of the Education Act for allowing re-infestation to take place. In August proceedings were taken in the West Riding Court at Barnsley under this Section of the Act in respect of two children who had been found infested on frequent occasions. The Magistrates found the cases proved and the mother of the children was fined ten shillings in each case.

Arrangements for Treatment.

School Clinics.

There are no special school clinics set up in this Division but minor ailments receive attention and "booster" doses of diphtheria prophylactic are given at 12 Infant Welfare Clinics in the area. During the year a total of 716 attendances were made by school children at such clinics.

Special Clinics.

Ophthalmic Clinics.

The arrangements detailed in my report for the year 1950 have continued, Dr. J. V. Kirkwood devoting two sessions per week to clinics in this Division.

During the year 75 special clinic sessions were arranged and these were attended by 630 children who made 780 attendances. Spectacles were prescribed for 223 children, 214 were found not to require any change, and 193 did not require spectacles. The number of children who attended for re-checking of glasses newly obtained was 109 and of these 3 had further glasses prescribed.

Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinics.

The special Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic for West Riding children conducted by Mr. W. O. Lodge, M.D., F.R.C.S., has been continued at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. During the year 6 sessions were held and 151 individual children were seen, 95 being referred for operative treatment.

Orthopædic Clinics.

The special monthly session for West Riding children has continued at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. At the 12 sessions held during the year 244 individual children made a total of 364 attendances.

The conditions for which they were referred were as follows:—

Flat Foot	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Claw Foot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Knock Knee	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Genu Varum	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Deformities of Toes	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Fractures	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Postural Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Other Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Congenital Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Perthes Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tubercular Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
							<hr/> 244 <hr/>

The treatment centre provided by the County Council at Holmfirth and staffed by the Orthopædic Nurse continued until the 4th September, 1952, when it was closed because of the poor attendances. The 7 children who were treated there made 81 attendances.

The lack of attendance is due to the fact that most patients find it more convenient to attend the centrally situated Physiotherapy Department at the Royal Infirmary.

Child Guidance Treatment.

Dr. M. M. MacTaggart, the County Psychologist, has continued to hold clinics at Wakefield, Shipley, Rawmarsh, and at the newly opened clinic at Mirfield, and 15 children have received treatment. In addition, regular visits have been made by her to the Royd Edge Special School, Meltham.

Ultra-Violet Ray Treatment.

Facilities are now available for treatment by Ultra-Violet Radiation at Golcar, Holmfirth, and Denby Dale. Cases for treatment are referred by School and Infant Welfare Medical Officers and by General Practitioners. During the year 61 children received courses of treatment.

Pædiatric Clinic.

During the year Dr. C. C. Harvey, M.D., M.R.C.P., the County Pædiatrician, held a special pædiatric session at the Golcar Clinic where 12 individual children suffering from cardiac diseases were seen.

Speech Therapy.

Sessions for Speech Therapy have continued throughout the year, 3 being held at the Divisional Education Office, Huddersfield, one in the unused Dental Clinic at Honley, and one at the Divisional Health Office, Golcar.

During the year 321 sessions were held at the various centres.

Details of the children treated are shown in the following table:—

	Stammers	Speech Defects
No. of new cases admitted for treatment during the year	18	38
No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	22	39
Total No. of cases treated	40	77
No. of cases discharged during year:—		
Speech normal	4	22
Unsuitable for treatment	2	4
Left school	3	1
By reason of non-attendance	2	5
No. of cases awaiting treatment at the end of the year	7	12
No. of visits made to schools	5	

Treatment Tables.

The following tables give details of treatment given to school-children under the Authority's schemes and otherwise. The treatment provided otherwise than by the Authority includes all treatment known by the Authority to have been so provided, including treatment undertaken in school clinics by the Regional Hospital Board.

1. Diseases of the Skin.

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Ringworm: (i) Scalp	1	1
(ii) Body	1	1
Scabies	—	3
Impetigo	12	14
Other Skin Diseases	11	20
Total	25	39

2. Eye Diseases, Defective Vision, and Squint.

	Number of cases dealt with.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
External and Other, excluding Errors of Refraction and Squint	7	23
Errors of Refraction, including Squint	—	518
Total	7	541
Number of Pupils for whom Spectacles were:		
(a) Prescribed	—	422
(b) Obtained	—	413

3. Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose, and Throat.

	Number of cases treated.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Received Operative Treatment:—		
(a) For diseases of the Ear	—	5
(b) For Adenoids and chronic Ton- sillitis	—	258
(c) For other Nose and Throat con- ditions	—	4
Received other forms of treatment ...	—	16
Total	—	283

4. Orthopædic and Postural Defects.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in Hospitals	3	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g. in Clinics or Out-Patient Departments	7	20

5. Child Guidance Treatment.

	Number of cases treated.	
	In the Author- ity's Child Guid- ance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	15	4

6. Speech Therapy.

	Number of cases treated.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Number of Pupils treated by Speech Therapist	117	2

7. Other Treatment Given.

	Number of cases treated.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
(a) Miscellaneous Minor Ailments ...	249	234
(b) Ultra Violet Light	61	—
Total	310	234

Hospital Schools.

Children requiring prolonged hospital treatment are now often admitted to special " long-stay " hospitals, many of which have educational facilities which are recognised by the Ministry of Education. They are known as Hospital Schools.

The number of children away at these schools, together with the details of admissions and discharges during the year, is as follows:—

Name of Hospital School	No. of children from this Division	Reason	Admitted during 1952	Discharged during 1952
Leasowe Children's Hospital School, Wallasey	1 (G.L.)	Physically Handicapped	—	—
Pinderfields Hospital School, Wakefield	1 (S.R.)	Physically Handicapped	—	August
Fielden Long-stay Hospital, Todmorden	(J.S.) 3 (H.D.) (A.P.)	Physically Handicapped	April 1952 —	March June —
Heritage Craft School, Chailey	1 (C.P.)	Physically Handicapped	—	—

Convalescent Home Treatment.

Arrangements are made for selected school children to be sent to Convalescent Homes at the expense of the Education Committee. The children selected are usually suffering from general debility and the need for convalescent treatment is approved by the School Medical Officer before financial responsibility is accepted.

During the year 3 children were sent to the following convalescent homes:—

West Kirby Convalescent Home, near Liverpool	...	...	...	1
St. Joseph's Convalescent Home, Freshfield, near Liverpool	...	...	...	1
Ormerod Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea	...	...	...	1

Infectious Diseases.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases occurring in school children.

	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Paratyphoid	Meningitis	Pneumonia	Polio- myelitis
Clough Head County	14	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Golcar C. of E.	14	13	2	—	—	1	—	—
Knowl Bank County	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Knowl Bank County Infants	34	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linthwaite C. of E.	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linthwaite County Infants ...	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marsden County Infants ...	10	13	1	—	—	—	—	—
Marsden C. of E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marsden Secondary Modern	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nields County	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scapegoat Hill County ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slaithwaite C. of E.	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Slaithwaite C. of E. Infants	33	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
West Slaithwaite C. of E. ...	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellhouse County	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilberlee County	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Clayton West County	23	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Denby Dale County	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Emley County	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scissett Secondary Modern ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Skelmanthorpe C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Brockholes C. of E.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hade Edge County	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hepworth County	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hinchliffe Mill County ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holmbridge C. of E.	22	3	7	12	—	—	—	—
Holme County	1	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Holme Valley Grammar ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Holmfirth County	36	5	3	7	—	—	—	—
Holmfirth Secondary Modern	3	—	1	9	—	—	1	—
Honley C. of E.	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Honley C. of E. Infants ...	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Netherthong County	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
New Mill County Infants ...	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scholes County	2	—	—	27	—	—	—	—
Upperthong County	4	4	—	3	—	—	—	—
Woodale County	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Farnley Tyas C. of E. ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Flockton C. of E.	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highburton C. of E.	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkburton C. of E.	28	16	1	—	1	1	—	—
Kirkburton Secondary Mod.	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkheaton C. of E.	10	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkheaton C. of E. Infants	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lepton C. of E.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lepton County Infants ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lepton County	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shelley C. of E.	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Shelley County	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Shepley County	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Thurstonland Endowed ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Whitley County ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Helme C. of E.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Meltham C. of E.	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Meltham C. of E. Infants ...	24	7	14	—	—	—	—	—
Meltham Mills C. of E. ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wilshaw C. of E.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	379	110	61	74	1	5	5	1

In addition the following cases of infectious diseases were notified by various head teachers:—

Measles	39	Jaundice	5
Whooping Cough	11	Chicken Pox	98
Impetigo	6	Mumps	121
		German Measles	56

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The previous arrangements for diphtheria immunisation have continued, the injections being given by private practitioners and at the Welfare Centres, and special immunisation sessions have been held at various schools.

The majority of children are now immunised before entering school. This should always be the case and the importance of immunisation in infancy cannot be over-emphasised. Children protected in infancy should have booster injections when they commence school and five years later.

The following figures indicate the number of children who received primary immunisation after entering school and also the number receiving reinforcement injections:—

				Primary Immunisation	Reinforcement Injections
Colne Valley	...	...	...	19	195
Denby Dale	...	...	...	123	542
Holmfirth	...	...	...	5	121
Kirkburton	...	...	...	78	646
Meltham	...	...	...	7	123
				<hr/> 232	<hr/> 1,627

Deaths in School Children.

During the year 6 deaths were registered amongst school children (5 boys and 1 girl) aged 6—14 years. The following are brief details:—

Sex & Age	Area	Cause of Death
1. Boy aged 6.	Holmfirth.	Asphyxia by Drowning — “ Misadventure.”
2. Boy aged 7.	Colne Valley.	1 (a) Toxæmia. (b) Scrotal Abscess. (c) Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida.
3. Boy aged 8.	Denby Dale.	Shock and fracture of the skull and contusion of the chest wall and lung sustained by accidentally colliding with a motor car whilst riding a pedal cycle.
4. Boy aged 14.	Holmfirth.	Shock from severe multiple injuries. “ Misadventure.” (Knocked down by car whilst riding a bicycle).
5. Boy aged 14.	Kirkburton.	Shock and intra-cranial hæmorrhage from fracture of the skull sustained by accidentally falling from a tree.
6. Girl aged 11.	Kirkburton.	1 (a) Bulbar Palsy due to Polio-encephalitis.

School Meals Service.

School meals are available at all schools in the Division. In some instances they are cooked in the individual school premises and in others are brought ready cooked from other school canteens. The meals are well cooked and varied. The number of pupils who take school meals varies much from school to school. In some almost 100% stay for the school dinner whilst at others less than half have the meal. Each school child is entitled to 1/3rd of a pint of milk daily free of charge. Here again many children, particularly the older ones, refuse to accept what is provided for their own benefit.

Very few children have meals at the expense of the Education Committee. At the end of the year out of 9,461 children on the school rolls 5,579 were taking school meals and 6,296 were having school milk.

In order to supplement the diet of infants Vitamin A and D capsules are offered in schools to children of 7 years and under, and orange juice is offered to children under 5 years of age.

New entrants to the staffs of school canteens have previously been required to obtain freedom from infection certificates from their private medical practitioners but in September, 1952, it was decided that they should be examined by the Department's medical staff.

When a candidate is being interviewed her medical history is scrutinised and it is only when she is found to have a history of any of the following complaints that a full medical examination is carried out:—

Enteric, Typhoid, or Paratyphoid Fever.

Dysentery, Recurrent Diarrhoea, or any other ailment of the bowels.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Recurrent boils or septic fingers.

Discharging ears.

Other septic infections.

Eczema, Dermatitis, or other skin diseases.

Persistent cough or spitting of blood.

Experience has shown that a comprehensive medical examination is not practicable and the inconvenience caused may have deterred suitable applicants. This abbreviated procedure is found to fulfil adequately all requirements.

During the year 10 new entrants were examined and in each case a certificate to the effect that the examinee was fit to work in the School Meals Service was forwarded to the Divisional Education Officer.

Youth Employment Service.

There is close co-operation between the School Health and Youth Employment Services. The medical records of all school leavers are considered by the School Medical Officer before the pupils are interviewed by the Youth Employment Officer and types of work for which any child is, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, unsuited, are pointed out.

During the year recommendations were made that 22 children should not be employed in the following categories of work.

1. Heavy manual work	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
2. Work in dusty atmosphere	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Normally acute vision,	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
4. Normal colour vision	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
5. Normal hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6. Work near moving machinery or moving vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
7. Prolonged standing, much walking, or quick movement from place to place	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

The more seriously handicapped children are recommended to the Youth Employment Officer for inclusion in the Disabled Persons Register.

It is disappointing to report that in spite of the recommendations of the Youth Employment Officer and the School Medical Officer pupils frequently take up work in unsuitable occupations.

In connection with the Employment of Children Bye-Laws 38 children were examined as regards their suitability for employment outside school hours. Certificates were granted for employment as follows:—

Newspaper Delivery	...	...	...	...	36
Dancing and Entertainment	...	...	...	...	2

Handicapped Pupils.

Early ascertainment of Handicapped Pupils is one of the most important functions of the School Health Service.

A register is maintained of all pupils who owing to some mental or physical disability require special educational treatment.

During the year 48 pupils have been examined with reference to their need of special educational treatment, and recommendations for the provision of same were made in 42 cases. During the year 27 children were removed from the register as no longer requiring special educational treatment, or because they were over school age.

At the end of the year 184 pupils were included in the register, the sub-division into the various classes being as follows:—

Maladjusted	...	...	...	...	...	7
Deaf	...	...	...	...	...	2
Delicate	...	...	...	...	...	12
Speech	...	...	...	...	...	54
Partially Sighted	...	...	...	...	...	5
Blind	...	...	...	...	...	1
Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	19
Educationally Sub-normal	...	...	...	...	...	84

184

The increased provision by the Education Committee of residential school accommodation for Handicapped Pupils has enabled an increasing number of children to receive the special educational treatment they require. The facilities available, however, are still inadequate, particularly for Educationally Sub-Normal pupils, 34 of whom were waiting for admission in special schools, and 50 for special treatment in ordinary schools at the end of the year.

At the beginning of the year 23 children were in attendance at Special Schools and 13 children (5 educationally sub-normal, 3 delicate, 4 physically handicapped, 1 partially sighted) were admitted during the year. There were 9 discharges (3 delicate, 1 physically handicapped, 3 educationally sub-normal, 1 maladjusted, and 1 partially sighted) leaving a total of 27 children in attendance at Special Schools at the end of the year, the details being as follows:—

Category	No. away	Location of Special School
Blind	1	Sheffield School for Blind Children.
Partially Sighted ...	4	3 at School for Partially Sighted Children, Fulwood, Preston. 1 at Exhall Grange School, near Coventry.
Deaf	1	Lawns House School, Leeds.
Delicate	4	1 at Ingleborough Hall, Clapham. 2 at Oak Bank Open-Air School, Seven-oaks, Kent. 1 at Netherside Hall School, Grassington.
Educationally Sub-normal ...	10	4 at Royd Edge, Meltham. 3 at Baliol School, Sedbergh. 3 at Springfield Special School, Horsforth.
Physically Handicapped ...	7	1 at Leasowe Children's Hospital School. 1 at Heritage Craft School, Chailey, Sussex. 1 at Exhall Grange Special School, Coventry. 1 at Hesley Hall School, Tickhill, near Doncaster. 1 at Derwen Cripples' Training College, Oswestry. 1 at Welburn Hall School, Kirbymoorside. 1 at National Children's Home, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.

At the end of the year 52 pupils in the following groups were awaiting placement in Special Schools or Hostels:—

Deaf	1
Maladjusted	4
Delicate	6
Educationally Sub-normal	34
Physically Handicapped	7
	<hr/>
	52

Reports to the Local Health Authority.

During the year 3 children were reported to the Local Health Authority as "ineducable," one being aged under 5.

In addition 7 children were notified to the Local Health Authority as requiring care and supervision after leaving school.

Holiday Camps for Diabetic Children.

During the year the Education Authority accepted financial responsibility for providing one diabetic child with two weeks' holiday at the Bewerley Park Camp, Pateley Bridge. The arrangements were made by the Diabetic Association with the co-operation of the Almoner at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants for Courses of Training.

Since April 1st, 1952, it has been the duty of the School Medical Officer of the area in which they reside to examine candidates applying for entry to training colleges, etc., for the purpose of satisfying the college authorities of their fitness to follow a course of teacher training.

During the year 14 candidates (3 males, 11 females) were examined and a report on Form 4 R.T.C. completed and forwarded to the appropriate college authority. In the majority of cases an X-ray examination of the chest was undertaken through the Miniature Mass Radiography Service.

Entrants to the Teaching Profession completing an approved course of training are examined by the college medical officer but in other cases the examination is now undertaken by the School Medical Officer of the employing authority.

During the year 4 reports on Form 28 R.Q. were forwarded to the Ministry of Education.

Liaison with Hospitals and General Practitioners.

It is pleasing to report that much more information is now being obtained from the hospital service regarding school children who receive treatment in hospital. Recommendations for special educational treatment for handicapped children are also made by the Hospital Consultants.

Under an agreement with the British Medical Association and the Society of Medical Officers of Health, children found at school suffering from defects requiring specialist advice or treatment are notified in the first instance to the family practitioner before an appointment at the Consultant's Clinic is arranged. By this arrangement the family practitioner is kept informed of defects found amongst his patients and copies of the Consultant's report are sent to him.

Sanitary Conditions of School Premises.

On the whole the schools in the Division are kept in a reasonable state of repair but owing to their age many of them are lacking in the provision of adequate washing facilities and satisfactory sanitary conveniences. Minor improvements have been effected at a number of schools, and plans for improvements at other schools were in course of preparation at the end of the year.

HEALTH VISITING

At the commencement of the year a Superintendent Health Visitor, 10 Health Visitors (one part-time), and 2 Assistant Health Visitors (one part-time) were engaged in the Division. During the year one health visitor resigned her appointment and one requested a transfer to another Division on health grounds; one health visitor was appointed and the full-time assistant health visitor obtained her Health Visitor's Certificate and became fully qualified. In addition one assistant health visitor was appointed on a part-time basis.

Urban District	Authorised Establishment	Staff at 31-12-52
Superintendent Health Visitor	1	1
Colne Valley	4	3
Denby Dale	2	1
Holmfirth	4	3
Kirkburton	3	2*
Meltham	1	1
Assistant Health Visitors	—	2†
Tuberculosis Visitors	1	—
	16	13

* Includes 1 part-time.

† Part-time.

The tuberculosis visiting has continued to be undertaken by the general health visitors and this scheme is now working satisfactorily. Despite this extra work and a still depleted staff the number of home visits paid increased considerably over the previous year, this being partly due to the fact that more patients have been able to be supplied with the services of a home help with a consequent increase in the number of supervisory visits required.

Pre-school examinations of the 3 year old toddlers are now carried out at 8 out of the 13 clinics held in the Division and prove most popular, 80% of those invited to attend keeping their appointments.

The educational programme has expanded to include teaching in the senior schools, and mothercraft classes. Several of the health visitors also help in the educational work by speaking at various youth organisations and meetings throughout the Division.

The Division now takes student health visitors from Leeds University for their practical training and during the year 2 students have attended.

The following is a summary of the visits made by health visitors during the year.

District	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children Between Ages of 1 and 5 Years		Other Cases
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits
Colne Valley	31	56	268	2531	2	3129	981
Denby Dale	4	9	112	960	2	850	402
Holmfirth	14	78	302	2472	7	2171	922
Kirkburton	34	66	140	1450	—	2158	558
Meltham	32	48	62	442	—	595	503
Division 20	115	257	884	7855	11	8903	3366

The visits shown in the above table include 3,770 of a non-routine nature, an analysis of which is as follows:—

Premature Babies	...	...	...	...	...	40
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	11
Infant Deaths—0—1 years	...	...	...	...	5	
1—5 years	...	...	...	...	—
					—	5
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	404
Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	9
Care and After-Care —						
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	891	
Discharged from Hospital	...	...	...	...	25	
Referred by Home Nurse	...	...	...	...	9	
Others	...	...	...	...	43	
					—	968
Home Helps	...	...	...	...	...	475
Aged	...	...	...	...	...	1369
Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	489
					—	3770

HOME NURSING

At the commencement of the year 11 home nurses, 2 nurse/midwives, 1 relief Home Nurse, and 2 relief nurse/midwives were engaged in the Division. During the year one of the home nurses and one of the nurse/midwives resigned their appointments, replacements being appointed in both cases.

The establishment of home nurses approved by the Ministry of Health under the National Health Service Act and the staff position at the end of the year are as follows:—

Urban District	Authorised Establishment	Staff at 31st Dec., 1952	
		Home Nurses	Nurse-Midwives
Colne Valley	3	3	—
Denby Dale	2	3	—
Holmfirth	2	3	—
Kirkburton	3	1	2
Meltham	1	1	—
Relief	1	1	2
Division 20	12	12	4

Particulars of the work done in the various districts by the home nurses and nurse/midwives are shown in the following table. The amount of work done by the home nurses still varies considerably and further readjustment of districts is required as soon as this can be arranged.

	Home Nursing			Midwifery	
	Transfers	New Patients	Visits Paid	Confinements	Visits Paid
COLNE VALLEY URBAN DISTRICT					
Golcar	25	172	3,437	2	29
Marsden and Slaithwaite	39	262	3,888	6	233
Linthwaite	39	196	4,199	2	81
	103	630	11,524	10	343
DENBY DALE URBAN DISTRICT					
Denby & Cumberworth	19	49	1,948	—	—
Clayton West and Scissett	16	60	1,526	—	2
Emley and Skelmanthorpe	17	127	3,183	1	8
	52	236	6,657	1	10
HOLMFIRTH URBAN DISTRICT....					
Holmfirth	35	139	2,851	—	—
New Mill	19	66	2,348	—	—
Honley	29	111	2,424	—	—
	83	316	7,623	—	—
KIRKBURTON URBAN DISTRICT					
Kirkheaton, Lepton & Flockton	17	212	3,258	—	2
Kirkburton	13	90	2,057	12	412
Shelley and Shepley	9	64	2,210	7	284
	39	366	7,525	19	698
MELTHAM URBAN DISTRICT					
Meltham	13	125	2,930	3	84
Total for Division	290	1,673	36,259	33	1,135

Cases Treated.

As in previous years, the types and duration of cases treated during the year have been analysed. There is considerable variation between the different districts. In some, the nurse's time is largely devoted to attendance on the chronic sick, whilst in other districts many acute medical and post-operative surgical cases receive attention. Increased use is also being made of home nurses by general practitioners for the administration of drugs by injection, and particularly of penicillin and streptomycin.

At Emley it has been customary for some time past for the nurse to hold morning and evening dressing sessions at her home. This has continued and during the year 49 patients suffering mainly from minor injuries have made 139 attendances.

Cases Discharged.

Of the 1,639 cases the nurses ceased to attend during the year, 1,237 were discharged as recovered, 153 were transferred to hospital, and 249 died.

The tables given overleaf show the duration of treatment and the number of visits paid to patients in each group.

Patients under Treatment	Patients.		
	Recovered	Transferred	Died
Less than 1 week	294	59	81
1- 2 weeks	433	19	60
2- 4 weeks	260	26	30
4-13 weeks	169	19	44
3- 6 months	38	9	12
Over 6 months	43	21	22
TOTAL	1 237	153	249

Number of Visits Paid	To Patients Who		
	Recovered	Transferred	Died
3 or less	261	42	57
4- 7	344	29	44
8-15	372	30	61
16-30	159	20	34
31-50	55	7	16
51-75	18	7	17
76-100	4	6	13
Over 100	24	12	7
TOTAL	1,237	153	249

Types of Cases Attended.

The new cases attended and the total visits paid have, as last year, been analysed.

Type of Case	Transferred	New Cases	Visits Paid
Infectious	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	22	748
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	7	171
Influenza	—	14	77
Pneumonia	2	45	625
Bronchitis	7	140	1709
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	19	321
Cancer of Uterus	1	2	25
Cancer of Stomach and Intestines	2	29	703
Cancer of Breast	1	3	309
Cancer of Other Sites	5	22	1,426
Diabetes	7	14	1,134
Cerebral Haemorrhage	18	113	4,254
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	32	135	3,870
Post-Operative Dressings	12	126	3,176
Injuries	12	70	1,511
Burns and Scalds	3	50	703
Septic Conditions (Boils, Abscesses Carbuncles)	9	228	2,364
Uterine Prolapse	77	22	590
Other Gynaecological Cases	1	17	174
Male Genito-urinary Conditions	4	15	575
Rheumatic and Arthritic Conditions	16	36	1,688
Ear and Eye Conditions	1	35	403
Varicose Ulcers	11	19	1,550
Impetigo	—	3	14
Other Skin Diseases	1	9	162
Chronic Diseases of Nervous System	4	9	509
Mastitis	1	12	112
Acute Abdominal Conditions	1	19	188
Constipation	5	83	323
Thrombosis	2	21	675
Infantile Disorders	—	12	51
Circumcision	—	81	592
Senility	27	84	3,349
Other Conditions	21	157	2,178
TOTAL	290	1,673	36,259

It will be seen that Septic Conditions have again provided the largest number of new cases (228). Cases of Bronchitis (140) were the next most frequent, followed by Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System (135), Post-Operative Dressings (126), and Cerebral Hæmorrhage (113).

New cases of Cancer, all sites, numbered 56 as compared with 62 in the previous year, and those of Pneumonia were 45, as compared with 49 for 1951.

Patients suffering from the following conditions received the largest number of visits:—

Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	4,254	visits
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	...	...	...	...	3,870	„
Senility	...	...	...	...	3,349	„
Post-Operative Dressings	...	...	...	...	3,176	„
Cancer (all sites)	...	...	...	...	2,463	„
Septic Conditions	...	...	...	...	2,364	„
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1,709	„
Rheumatism and Arthritis	...	...	...	...	1,688	„

Travelling Facilities for Home Nurses and Midwives.

No serious difficulties have been experienced during the year with regard to transport and only one home nurse was dependent on public transport as a means of conveyance at the end of the year, when the position was as follows:—

	Using County Cars	Using Private Cars	Dependent on Public Transport
Home Nurses	7	4	1
Nurse/Midwives	1	3	—
Midwives	1	7	—
	9	14	1

One additional County Car was allotted for use in the Division and 2 of the older cars were replaced.

THE HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service is provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Section 29 of the Act stipulates the class of case for which provision of a home help can be made. These are as follows:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Ill. | (e) Aged. |
| (b) Lying-in. | (f) A Child not over compulsory |
| (c) An Expectant Mother. | school age. |
| (d) Mentally Defective. | |

Before a home help can be provided a form of application must be signed by the head of the household. If there are any adults in the house other than the householder and wife, and they are likely to get some benefit from the services of the home help, they also are expected to sign an application form. A medical certificate stating the condition from which the patient is suffering and that a home help is required must be submitted with all applications under Class (a) Ill. Usually a home help can be provided only when the ill person is in the house. If the ill person is removed to hospital then a home help can be provided only if there is need for a home help under one of the other classes, e.g., children not over school age in the house.

In the case of the aged there is no need for the person to be ill in order to qualify for the provision of a home help. The extent of the need depends on the physical capacity of the aged person and the other persons in the household. A home help assisting an aged person can undertake domestic work or household management only and must not be used as a sitter-in. A home help cannot be provided merely because a householder offers to pay full cost; each case is treated strictly on its merits.

Briefly, a home help may be allocated to a household where there is sickness sufficient to require medical or nursing care; she cannot attend where a sick person is removed to hospital unless there is a child under school leaving age at home; she can attend to the domestic duties of the aged, mentally defective, and expectant of child, without stipulation as to sickness. The aged should generally be over 60 years of age, the mentally defective such as have been reported to the Health Committee, and those expectant of child would normally have some disability such as fatigue or varicose veins necessitating rest. She should as far as reasonably possible give her time to domestic duties or to family or household management (as appropriate to the case) and not undertake the duties of a "sitter-in."

Every applicant for a home help must sign an undertaking either to pay the full cost of the home help supplied or to give a statement of his income and capital and agree to pay the assessed charge according to the County Council scale. In assessing the charge the income of all persons assisted is taken into account. The actual assessment is carried out in the Divisional Welfare Office.

The authorised establishment of Home Helps for this Division was raised from 17 to 19 during the year. In terms of full-time home helps the number employed throughout the year has averaged 13.85 as compared with 10.51 for the previous year, and it is encouraging to record that towards the end of the year the monthly average figure had almost reached that authorised.

More Home Helps are required before the area as a whole can be adequately covered. Whilst there is a sufficiency of Home Helps resident in certain areas to fully service these areas there is a scarcity in others, and as travelling time is now no longer paid where this does not exceed one hour per day, several home helps refuse to take cases away from their own immediate district. In spite of this, practically all applications received have had the services of a home help, although the amount of time which could be devoted to any particular case has sometimes been less than was actually required.

During the year 233 cases were provided with home helps as compared with 202 in the previous year. The duration of assistance provided was as follows:—

No. of cases provided with the services of a Home Help for:—					
Under 1 Month	1—3 Months	3—6 Months	6—9 Months	Over 9 Months	Total
81	60	28	20	44	233

Details of the assistance given to the 233 patients in the various categories is shown in the following table:—

Category	Colne Valley		Denby Dale		Holmfirth		Kirkburton		Meltham		Total	
	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient
Lying-in	25	56.44	4	72.50	9	56.33	9	47.22	1	64.00	48	54.94
Expectant Mothers ...	1	28.00	—	—	2	137.00	1	29.50	—	—	4	82.75
Illness	18	126.72	6	208.83	21	158.09	6	197.00	7	147.71	58	135.47
Aged—Infirm	9	214.40	2	93.00	2	255.50	6	235.60	3	251.60	22	218.00
Aged—Ill	29	112.41	13	168.00	23	112.47	17	182.94	14	239.50	96	150.98
School Children	1	358.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	358.00
Tuberculosis	2	222.00	—	—	1	425.00	1	344.00	—	—	4	303.25
Total	85	114.26	25	156.52	58	131.45	40	162.60	25	208.24	233	135.99

National Assistance Acts, 1948-1951.

Under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, a local authority may take action to secure removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. The action taken under this section during the year was as follows:—

Holmfirth U.D.

On the 21st November, 1952, an aged man living alone in insanitary conditions and unfit to look after himself was removed under the Amendment Act, 1951, to Deanhouse Hospital, Thongsbridge, for a period not exceeding 3 weeks. It was intended to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an extension of the Order but the man died on the 26th November, 1952.

Action was also considered in the case of an aged woman living in insanitary conditions but before an Order could be made she collapsed in the street and was removed as an emergency case to Deanhouse Hospital, where she was still a patient at the end of the year.

Kirkburton U.D.

On the 1st August, 1952, an aged man living alone in insanitary conditions and unfit to look after himself was removed under the Amendment Act, 1951, to Deanhouse Hospital, Thongsbridge, for a period not exceeding 3 weeks. Application was made to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction and on the 21st August, 1952, the Order was extended for a further period of 3 months. In November the Order was allowed to lapse, the patient voluntarily remaining in Deanhouse Hospital.

Ambulance Service.

During the year close co-operation has been maintained with the Superintendent of the Huddersfield Depot and any difficulties of a medical nature arising have been discussed. Cases of abuse of the service are now much less frequent than was the case in the early days of the National Health Service.

The service has worked smoothly throughout the year and complaints have been negligible.

During the year the ambulances from the Huddersfield Depot made 4,338 journeys involving 105,707 miles, and carried 17,462 patients, 2,797 of these being stretcher patients. Included in the 17,462 patients carried were 14,692 hospital out-patients. Particulars of the cases carried are given below:—

Accident	...	...	...	...	...	227
Urgent	...	...	...	...	...	152
Mental	...	...	...	...	...	18
Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	107
Infectious	...	...	...	...	...	4
General	...	...	...	...	...	2,262
Out-Patients	...	...	...	...	...	14,692
						<hr/> 17,462 <hr/>

In addition to the ambulances stationed at the Huddersfield Depot an ambulance, the property of the Holmfirth Urban District Council, is operated as part of the County Service. This ambulance is available for accident work in the Holmfirth area, the staff coming on duty when called. During the year the Holmfirth ambulance carried 65 cases and travelled 496 miles.

Several cases were also carried by cars in the Voluntary Car Pool, the journeys being principally to Leeds, Bradford, York, and Doncaster.

CHILDREN'S HOMES

Medical Arrangements.

The care and treatment of children accommodated in The Leas Children's Homes, Scholes, Holmfirth, during times of illness is delegated to a private practitioner with whom the children are registered under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The Divisional Medical Officer has been made responsible for the preventive medical services of the local authority so far as the children are concerned. Each child is examined by a medical officer of the local authority on admission and at 6 monthly intervals. Advice is given regarding precautions to be taken against the spread of infectious diseases, hours of rest and sleep, and the general supervision of health, hygiene, and dietary of the children.

Cases of difficulty in behaviour, boarding out, etc., are discussed with the Superintendent of the Homes and with the officers of the Children's Department. Visits are also made from time to time by the County Psychologist.

MENTAL HEALTH

The mental health work in the Division consists mainly of the supervision of defectives under voluntary and statutory supervision and under guardianship orders, and in the provision of reports about the home conditions of defectives for the information of Hospital Management Committees, when applications for leave of absence or renewal of licence are under consideration. Training in handicrafts of various sorts is also given to suitable patients.

The work is done mainly by the Mental Health Social Worker and by the Home Teacher who was appointed on the 1st October, 1952.

Very little has been done regarding the provision of personal histories and background information relating to patients admitted to and discharged from Mental Hospitals, as this work in the Division is largely done by the Social Worker attached to the local Mental Hospital.

There is great difficulty in securing institutional accommodation for those patients whose mental, physical, or social conditions make this desirable. As the Local Health Authority no longer provides residential accommodation all that can be done is to make recommendations to the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year 3 children were reported by the Local Education Authority under Section 57 (3) as ineducable and 7 under Section 57 (5) as requiring supervision after leaving school — all were placed under statutory supervision. One adult was reported by the police or the courts, and 2 other adults were found "subject to be dealt with." Two adults were admitted to institutions during the year.

At the end of the year the number of patients under supervision was as follows: —

	Male	Female	Total
Under Guardianship	—	2	2
Under Statutory Supervision	42	37	79
On Licence from Institutions	1	2	3
Under Voluntary Supervision and Observation	6	3	9

Of these patients 11 were in need of institutional care at the end of the year as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
In urgent need	2	—	2
Not in urgent need	6	3	9
Total	8	3	11

The great need of defectives resident at home is facilities for occupational training either at occupation centres or in small groups or individually at home. The siting of occupation centres for the larger scattered Divisions such as No. 20 is very difficult. To serve the whole of this Division the centre would have to be in Huddersfield, but to gather together all the patients from the outlying areas would require the provision of special transport to an extent impracticable at the present time.

Towards the end of the year the difficulty was overcome to a small extent through the kind co-operation of the Huddersfield County Borough authorities who offered a few vacancies in their Scarleigh Occupation Centre. At the end of the year 5 patients were in attendance.

The training of smaller groups at the Centres at Linthwaite and Honley has continued under the supervision of Miss E. Ball, the Home Teacher, the number of patients who attended and the number of attendances made being as follows:—

Centre	No. of Sessions	No. of Patients	No. of Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per Session
Linthwaite ...	82	20	484	5.90
Honley	16	4	33	2.06
	98	24	517	5.28

These classes are much appreciated by the patients and their parents and now that a Home Teacher has been appointed it is intended to extend this side of the work.

Medical Examination for Superannuation Purposes.

New entrants to the County Service are required to undergo a medical examination to see if they are suitable for admission to the Superannuation Scheme, and as from the 1st February, 1952, these examinations have been carried out by the Department's medical staff. During the year 52 such examinations (18 male, 34 female) were carried out.

In addition 3 male members of the County staff resident in this Division, who had been off duty through sickness for a considerable period, were examined to ascertain whether or not they were incapable of discharging with efficiency the duties of their employment by reason of permanent ill-health.

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